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THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 13th, 1850.

**TOOTHACHE.**—Letter from Mr. Henry Appleyard.—"118, Newgate-street, London, July 8, 1849.

Dear Sir,—I think I should be wanting in gratitude and feeling to you and the public, did I not testify to the efficacy of your truly invaluable and cheap cure for this excruciating pain of Toothache, which I suffered for five days, trying various means to gain temporary relief, without success. Procuring a packet of BRANDE'S ENAMEL, I mixed one half of it, and applied it to my tooth, much decayed, at the back of the lower jaw; I succeeded in filling the cavity, though large, and am happy to say am free from all pain, and enabled to bite on the decayed tooth as well as on any in my head. Yours gratefully, Henry Appleyard."—Brande's Enamel is sold by all Chemists, in packets at 1s., or will be sent, post-free in return for thirteen stamps, by John Willis, 24, East Temple-chambers, Fleet-street, London. Twenty authentic testimonials, with full directions for use, accompanying each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several teeth.

CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskillful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy BRANDE'S ENAMEL advertisements. It is needless, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing that the name of JOHN WILLIS accompanies every packet.

#### BRANDE'S TOOTH POWDER

Is strongly recommended to all who desire healthy and beautiful Teeth and Gums. Its composition is chemico-mechanical. By its chemical properties it deodorizes bad breath, prevents soury and bleeding of the gums, fixes loose teeth in their sockets, renders the gums hardy and unshockable of cold, thus preventing nervous pains of the head and face; and by the mechanical properties it gives the teeth a pure whiteness, removes carious spots, and prevents the accumulation of tartar. It is also important to state that BRANDE'S TOOTH POWDER does not decompose or in any way affect "BRANDE'S ENAMEL," which other powders might do. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d. each.

#### BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE

Effectually cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all pulmonary disorders. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1d., and in Boxes at 2s. 6d.

#### VALUABLE TOILETTE REQUISITES.—BEAUTIFUL HAIR, SKIN, TEETH, &c. &c.

**MISS EMILY DEAN** has much pleasure in announcing a New Edition of her work, entitled, **THE TOILETTE COMPANION:** an immense collection of most valuable Recipes, indispensable to the Toilette of every Lady and Gentleman. Every recipe is medically attested, and may be fully relied upon. Amongst others, the following will be found of great utility:—Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Eucalyptus Scent, Prince Albert's Perfume, Jenny Lind's Own Scent, the Napoleon Perfume, two invaluable Hair Dyes, remedy for Baldness and Weak Hair, remedy for Superfuous Hair, cure for Corns and Bunions, Chapped Hands and Lips, Liquid Glue, Marking Ink, for removing small-pox Marks, Freckles, &c., Amaline for beautifying and whitening the Hands, Bandoline for curling Ladies' Hair, Enamel for filling Teeth, Prince of Wales's Tooth Powder, Lip Salve, Gowland's Lotion, Wash for Blackened Faces, a cure for Offensive Breath, instant cure for Chilblains, Cold Cream, to clean Kid Gloves, &c. &c., and many others too numerous to mention. The work is beautifully printed, and will be sent, post-free, on receipt of Twenty-Four Postage stamps, by Miss EMILY DEAN, 48, LIVERPOOL-STREET, KING'S-CROSS, LONDON.

"Each Recipe is worth ten times the money charged for all."

—Miss Willis, Acton.

"The most valuable book I ever had."—Mr. Robins, Bes-fumer, Cowley.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 244.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE FINAL DELIVERANCE OF LAW.

THE hapless Bishop of Exeter, and the ecclesiastical party whom he has led into the fight, find themselves worsted on the ground of law after reiterated struggles. The Judicial Committee of Privy Council, to whom Mr. Gorham appealed from the Court of Arches, came to a decision which, without impugning a Sacramentarian interpretation of the Church's formularies, gave a legal standing within the pale of the Establishment to those embracing opposite views. The Bishop bethought himself, as soon as judgment had been given against him, that the case had been referred to an incompetent tribunal—and, laying hold on a quirk, contended that, inasmuch as the Crown was a party in the suit, the appeal ought to have been made to the Upper House of Convocation. Accordingly, he made application to the Court of Queen's Bench to stay proceedings, where he was represented by counsel "learned in the law," but found the opinion of the Court against him. He tried the Common Pleas, but with no better success. He threw himself upon the Court of Exchequer, but it was "no go." No resting-place for the sole of his foot does law afford him. All the judges are against him. And now, having contested every inch of ground, and having been beaten successively in four engagements, he has nothing to do but to obey the monition of the Court of Arches, and institute Mr. Gorham to the living of Bampford-cum-Speke, or doff his mitre and lawn sleeves, and quit a Church which cherishes, according to his view, a deadly heresy.

We have reached the end, then, of the first stage of this remarkable contest. We know, at last, the proper legal tribunal for deciding what theological views are, and what are not, consistent with official connexion with the Church of England. Again and again it has been affirmed that in regard to her internal affairs—to doctrine and discipline—to articles of faith, and canons of practice—the Established Church is as independent and free as any Church can desire to be. The Bishop of Exeter has tested the truth of this eulogy—and has proved it to be a fiction. The Church having allied herself with the State, must receive a definition of her own creed from State functionaries, and whether she approve or no, must admit to her maternal bosom those who receive and teach it. If this is independence, we wish her joy of it. But we learn also another thing from the termination of this suit. We are taught by the highest authority that uniformity of belief, so long vaunted as one of the main objects of a civil establishment of religion, not only is not secured by it, but is not so much as aimed at. The whole thing is a mistake. Latitude of opinion, even in regard to matters deemed to be essential, is tolerated, and even provided for. The Church was meant to be comprehensive of a great variety of believers—even such as are in direct antagonism to each other. This is certainly a new view of the anomalous institution called a State Church—but it is one which completely nullifies many of the most plausible reasons pleaded for its

continuance. In a word, it has been demonstrated by the suit of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, that the alliance between Church and State was founded and is maintained on political grounds, and not with a primary, scarcely with a secondary, view to religion.

Depend upon it, we have not yet seen the last of this quarrel. Neither Bishop Phillpotts, nor the Puseyite section of the Establishment, can be expected to sit down quietly under their defeat. On the contrary, hostilities within the Church, suspended during the progress of the legal contest, will probably be resumed with increased bitterness now that it is closed. The fire pent up within narrower limits will burn more fiercely. New positions will probably be taken up by the combatants. Bolder doctrines will be broached on either hand. Pretexts, long held up as sacred, will be hurled to the ground, and shivered to atoms. Efforts after self-rule will be put forth in other directions. The opposing forces will be marshalled on ground more strictly ecclesiastical. The fight will be more directly hand-to-hand. No! unless we have read the horoscope of the Church amiss, we have not, by any means, seen an end of the Gorham controversy. It will be driven on to some more decided issue than that settled by the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council.

Let us not be mistaken. Let not our readers suppose that we anticipate as the fruit of this protracted contest, a large secession from the Church of England. There was a time when such a result seemed probable—but subsequent events have shown, in so clear a light, the blinding influence of the system, that we have ceased to expect anything in this country resembling the disruption in Scotland. We do not look upon it as likely, nor, having regard to our ultimate wishes, as desirable. The chief value we set upon the controversy is its teaching aptitude. It will do more to instruct society on the real claims of the Establishment upon their veneration and confidence, than all our homilies on the spiritual nature of Christ's kingdom. It will act on public opinion as a frost on medlars—ripen it for plucking. No sane man can expect, no wise man will desire, the separation of Church and State to come of anything but the altered convictions of the country. Whilst prevailing sentiment is what it is, a violent convulsion would do less effectually what, after a due process of education, may be accomplished by a trifling incident. We are less anxious for the event, than for a general preparedness for the event. And this the Gorham quarrel has hastened, and will yet hasten on. The changes it is effecting will, for a long period, probably, remain unseen. They are taking place, not on the surface of affairs, but in intelligent and observing minds. They are dissolving the cement which keeps the system together. The rulers of the Church do not seem to suspect this. To add to the superstructure is what they are solely intent upon, quite unconscious that rottenness is undermining the foundations. But whilst they are enlarging and beautifying the structure, they are but shortening the period of its stability. It finally rests, as all institutions must, upon opinion—and the struggle between the Puseyites and the Evangelicals will do more than anything else to make that give way.

With such a prospect before us, we attach the highest importance to all effort which is strictly tutorial. Upon those who hold sound views on the relationship in which the Church should stand to the State, devolves the responsibility of giving a right direction to thought during the progress of this intestine warfare. They cannot be too constant, too loud, or too emphatic, in their enunciation of the truth. They are, as the French phrase it, masters of the situation. For them to surrender their post just now, would be treachery as well as folly. It is for them to give a just interpretation of passing events, and to fill the public mind with the moral which they only can extract from what is occurring around us. Providence is handing them weapons which they can wield with effect—weapons which, in resolute hands, would prove irresistible. And yet, it is precisely at this critical moment, and with these inducements before

them, that they are urged by renegade zeal to abandon their position, and disband their force. Happily, the greater part of them are too well acquainted with their duty to heed the cowardly advice. They see clearly enough, that the Bishop of Exeter is pioneering for them a road to future victory. If ever they were disposed to turn back to the home of sloth, what he is doing would cure them of the disposition. They prefer, therefore, to remain true and steadfast to their trust—to prosecute their noble, if daring, enterprise with courage and perseverance—and to leave deserters who are attempting to seduce them from their colours to that contempt which invariably awaits the inconstant.

**FIDELITY TO PRINCIPLE.**—The time has come, brethren, when at all hazards we must follow scriptural rules, and declare before the world our allegiance to the least of God's commandments as well as to the greatest. So only can we stand fast amid error, and triumph over every opposing force. Where unscriptural practices have long prevailed, a thousand fears we know are sure to greet every effort to accomplish a change. Policy and expediency counsel silence, and, for fear of consequences, urge that even what is confessedly wrong may be allowed to remain as it is. If our piety is ever to be of a manly and powerful order, we must utterly refuse to listen to such suggestions. What is true must be spoken; what is right must be done; and consequences may be left to God. In the matter before us we have no fear. Were there nothing else to bring us to reflection, surely our impoverished societies and our crippled means must make us thoughtful. In relation to them we know that it is common to say that the voluntary principle has failed. Brethren, it cannot have failed, for it has never been tested in the simplicity of perfect faith. No; the condition of things that we deplore proves only the inadequate and transient nature of mere excitement; and, rightly considered, this fact would be almost enough to send us back to principle even if Scripture had not plainly spoken. Let all pretences then be set aside, all worldly motives renounced, all mere excitements shut out; let an appeal, simple, clear, and calm, be made in the spirit of undoubting faith to the conscience and heart of the Church which Christ hath redeemed with his own blood, and a response would follow such as modern times, with all their occasional exhibitions of liberality, have never seen. Brethren, we believe that when we honour God by obedience, he will honour us with success.—Circular Letter of the Baptist Western Association.

**PROPOSED NEW BISHOPRICS.**—It is stated, in the event of the motion being successful of which Mr. W. E. Gladstone has given notice, namely, for the addition of a clause to the present Church Commission Bill, giving the commissioners power to submit to the Queen in council a proposal for the promotion of a new bishopric in every place where, by local contributions, there may be raised towards its endowment the sum of £30,000 (the income to be assigned to such bishop not to exceed £1,500, and not to have a seat in the House of Lords); immediate steps will be taken to erect Westminster and Southwark into distinct episcopal sees, the abbey forming the cathedral of the first, and the church of St. Saviour, by London-bridge, the cathedral of the latter mentioned bishopric. For the accomplishment of both these objects sufficient funds can be raised without delay, persons of wealth having offered to provide by far the larger portion of the endowment when called upon to do so. The new bishopric of Westminster will embrace the whole of that city, including the parishes of St. Margaret, St. John, St. James, St. Clement, St. Martin, St. George, Hanover-square, St. Ann, Soho, St. Paul, Covent-garden, and all parishes westward, now comprised in the diocese of London. The new diocese of Southwark will comprise the whole of the county of Surrey. The plan has the full sanction of the Bishops of London and Winchester, who at present have the ecclesiastical supervision of those districts.

**THE BURIAL SERVICE QUESTION.**—The Rev. Mr. Dodd, of Magdalen College, and vicar of a parish in Cambridge, has been suspended for three months, in consequence of a suit instituted against him in the Arches Court, for refusing to read the burial service of the Church over the body of a parishioner.

Lord CASTLEREAGH has addressed a letter to some of the Irish papers, to contradict a rumour which



originated in the *Galway Vindicator*, to the effect that Lady Castlereagh had become a Roman Catholic, and that he himself intended to follow her example.

**TRANSITIONISTS PASSING ON.**—We are informed that, on Sunday evening last, Mr. George Ballard, a very constant attendant at Margaret-street chapel, and who proceeded to Oxford about a year ago to prepare to take orders, was received into the Church of Rome by Father Oakeley, at Islington. It is further said that his brother, the Rev. Edward Ballard, is in a "transition" state, if not beyond it. On the evening above named, Mr. Heald (the St. Barnabas schoolmaster) and his family (consisting of four persons), as we are informed, were received into the Romish communion by Father Pelcherini, at St. Mary's, Clapham. Members of the Romish communion speak very confidently touching the secession of two archdeacons, both of whom are in a "transition" state. A Leicester clergyman is also said to be somewhat "unsettled," as it is called. The gentleman alluded to is, we believe, a relative of Archdeacon Manning's. He has published a "St. Margaret's Church Calendar," in which several Romish festivals are dwelt upon, and authorized festivals are "transferred" in accordance, we believe, with Romish practice. — *Church and State Gazette*.

**YEARLY EPISTLE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.**—This document has just been issued, and published. It is of such a character, as we think it would be misplaced in a newspaper. The following appears to be the only appropriate extract:—"Whilst endeavouring faithfully to obey all laws which do not infringe upon the divine law, we continue to believe that to impose such observance (of days of humiliation or thanksgiving) in the name of any ecclesiastical rulers whatever, is an interference with the prerogative of Christ, who alone is the head over his own church. It is the great duty of Christians so to live, that when public calamities visit a nation, their sense of the chastening which is laid upon them may be manifested by humiliation of soul, under a feeling of that constant dependence upon God in which our spiritual strength so greatly consists. In connexion with the support of the principles already stated, we have in usual course received the reports of the sufferings of our members on account of ecclesiastical claims, to the amount of upwards of eight thousand eight hundred pounds. We press upon all our dear friends a faithful refusal, in the spirit of meekness, of all those demands which are made for the support of a system from which we are well known to dissent. . . . And now, dear friends, in conclusion, let us encourage one another to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called as a church and as individuals. This vocation is nothing less than to uphold the standard of gospel truth in its primitive purity and power. The recent agitations of the public mind on many important subjects of doctrine and of discipline, and especially on baptism and ministry, may, through the overruling providence of God, be preparing the people more at large to perceive the errors which crept into the church in the apostasy, and to apprehend the nature of the one, true, and saving baptism, the real character of spiritual worship, and the only right call and qualification of Gospel ministers."

**NEW CHURCHES.**—By a return printed on Saturday it is shown that the charges and expenses of the Commissioners for Building New Churches amounted, in the year ending the 25th of March last, to £3,387 12s., exclusive of £559 4s. 1d. for "law costs," which costs were not paid for the want of funds.

**ANNUITY TAX PROSECUTIONS.**—Between thirty and forty persons were yesterday summoned before Sheriff Arkley in the Small Debt Court, by Mr. Aitken, the collector, for non-payment of arrears of annuity tax. The greater proportion of these, however, had paid before the cases were called, decret was given in absence against a number of others, and only three parties appeared in defence. — *Scottish Press*.

**THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CANTERBURY.**—This dignity has written to the papers contradicting Sir B. Hall's statement in the House of Commons that he held "ten pieces of preferment." Sir B. Hall responds that at least he has "ten sources of clerical income;" and, in order that there may not be any misunderstanding, thus specifies the several pieces of preferment and sources of clerical income enjoyed by Archdeacon Croft:—

	£	s.	d.
Archdeaconry of Canterbury	495	0	0
Prebendal income	1,000	0	0
Rector of Saltwood	685	0	0
cum-Hythe	95	18	0
Rector of Cliffe	1,391	10	10 1/2
Glebe at ditto, 90 acres	35	0	0
Tithes of Doddington	347	10	0
Tithes of Hythe, West	12	0	0
Tithes of Lympe	503	0	0
Tithes of Teynham	765	12	6
Tithes of Stone-next-Faversham	218	3	6
Total	5,548	14	10 1/2

This canonical rector has not moved from his cathedral orbit to Cliffe more than once in the last twelve years.

**SUNDERLAND.**—**CHURCHWARDENS IN A FIX!**—During the last week a great number of summonses have been taken out by the churchwardens of Bishopwearmouth, against parties for the non-payment of church-rates. In most instances, the parties were summoned for three years' arrears of rate—1847, 1848, and 1849, distinct summonses being taken for each year; the practice of the churchwardens having been to take these proceedings only once in three years. The cases were fixed for hearing on Saturday last, before the Sunderland Bench;

and the Court was crowded on the occasion. The first party called upon was Mr. James Williams. Mr. Blackett (one of the churchwardens) proceeded to prove that the collector was instructed to apply for the rate—and the collector himself was proceeding to give evidence that he had applied for the rate, and its payment was refused—when Mr. Blackett was stopped with a request from Mr. Williams, that he would first prove the making of the rate. Mr. B. thought that would never have been called in question. "However," said he, "there is the rate-book, and you will find from it when and where the rate was made." Mr. Williams replied, that the book itself was no evidence, and he would require everything to be proved. The clerk to the magistrates said, that until Mr. Blackett proved the making of his rate by proper legal evidence, he could not take another step. Here the Bench suggested the adjournment of the case—a suggestion which Mr. Blackett was quite ready to accept—but Mr. Williams objected; and it was ultimately arranged that the proceedings should be adjourned for half an hour. At the termination of this time, the parties re-appeared; Mr. Williams having, in the meantime, engaged Mr. Ranson, solicitor, who now also, with Mr. C. T. Potts, appeared for the other parties summoned. The churchwardens having found they were getting into rough water, engaged Messrs. J. J. Wright, and J. S. Robinson, solicitors, to appear for them. Mr. Wright opened the case by abandoning the 1847 and 1848 summonses, and confined his claim to the last issued. He contended, that as the validity of the rate was called in question, all that the Bench had to do was, to be satisfied that Mr. Williams had a *bona fide* intention of following up his objection by prosecuting his appeal in the Ecclesiastical Court, to which, if the objection was persisted in, the case must be transferred; but Mr. Ranson, in reply, pertinaciously maintained, that the existence of the rate—the fact that it had ever been made—must first be proved; and if this was not done at once, he should ask the Bench to dismiss the case. This, however, it was quite evident, the churchwardens were not in a position to do; therefore, after a vain attempt, on their part, to confound the position taken up with the disputing the validity of the rate, the magistrates retired for a few minutes, and, on their return, announced that they felt called upon to dismiss the case. Mr. Ranson immediately said, he appeared for the whole of the other cases, whereupon the Bench remarked, there was an end of the whole. The churchwardens retired much chagrined, while the spectators in the Court seemed highly amused at the result. — *From a Correspondent*.

**PROVISION AGAINST SHIPWRECKS.**—Mr. George Catlin has written a letter to a Scotch paper, in which he details a plan conceived by him for saving the lives of all persons on board a perishing ship. Mr. Catlin was stopped in proceeding to take out a patent, by finding that his invention was essentially the same as that which had already been some years before made the subject of a patent by Captain Oldmixon. But the plan seems at once so simple and efficient—and, in view of the recent terrible calamity, presses so strongly for public notice—that we are tempted to state here the principle of the invention in Mr. Catlin's words. "My design," he says, "was to construct disengaging and floating quarter-decks to ocean steamers and other vessels, answering all the purposes of ordinary decks, and which, in case of vessels sinking at sea, could in a few moments be disengaged, and prepared, with all the passengers and crew upon them, to float away, as strong and efficient rafts, when vessels go down. These I considered equally available in case of vessels burning at sea; the vessel scuttled might be sent down, and all on board (at least with a ray of hope) might launch themselves upon the middle of the ocean. These quarter-decks, or rafts, I proposed to be built chiefly of solid timbers which could not sink—they could not be capsized by a wave, nor would they stove or founder like a boat upon a reef, but would float in safety over it, and land their passengers on the beach. Tin or sheet-iron safes, water tight, might be sunk into them, containing provisions, liquors, &c., for twenty or thirty days at sea, and also rockets, and other means of making signals of distress."

**FEMALE INTREPIDITY.**—An Irishman named Fahy having attempted to force his way into the house of Mr. Swetenham, near Congleton, on a Sunday afternoon while the family was at church, was repulsed by the maid-servant, Ann Tranter, who had charge of the place. The intruder pretended to be deaf and dumb, and begged for alms; the servant gave him some bread; then he attempted to push past her into the house; on the girl resisting his entrance, he assailed her with a stick; she took it from him; then he beat her with his fists; the girl grappled with him, and being tall and stout, managed to throw him on the ground, and kept him there for some time. When the man succeeded in overpowering her and rose, she ran to a bell and pulled it to give an alarm. Again she baffled Fahy's attempts to enter the house, pushed him into the stable-yard, and locked him out. The bell had attracted a gamekeeper's notice, and he hurried to the house, where he found the courageous girl in a fainting state. The keeper seized Fahy on the road a short distance from the place; and had him committed on a charge of assault with intent to rob. The Congleton Magistrates highly commended Ann Tranter for her conduct.

**ERNEST CHARLES JONES**, the Chartist, whose period of imprisonment expired on Thursday, entered into the required sureties to keep the peace for four years, and was liberated.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**—**NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—On Thursday, the 11th inst., very interesting services were held to celebrate the laying of the foundation stone of a new chapel for the use of the congregation over which the Rev. John Barfield, B.A., is the pastor. At half past nine o'clock, about 250 persons sat down to breakfast in the Town Hall, which had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion. Among the guests were the Mayor, T. B. Batchelor, Esq., the ex-Mayor, W. Evans, Esq., — Haberfield, Esq., architect, London, Rev. T. Rees, of Chepstow, Rev. J. P. Ham, Bristol, several students of Cheshunt College, and most of the Dissenting ministers of the town. After a most comfortable repast, the Rev. John Barfield expressed a kindly welcome to all who had favoured him with their company, and regretted that a variety of circumstances had deprived him of the company of many valuable friends, among whom was Sir Culling Eardley. Mr. Charles Lewis then gave a statement of their affairs and prospects respecting their new chapel. They had collected £1,123, and had promises of £200 more. These amounts, together with others yet to come, and the amount they hoped to obtain for their old chapel, led them to hope they should open their new one unencumbered by any important debt. The Revs. T. Rees, of Chepstow, T. Gillman, of Newport, Mr. William Powell, Revs. J. P. Ham, of Bristol, Owen Owen, and William Allen, of Newport, then gave a short address each; after which, the company adjourned to the site of the new building. The services were commenced by singing a hymn, after which the Rev. T. Gillman offered a fervent and appropriate prayer. Mr. Barfield made a statement of the principles of doctrine and government to which that building was devoted. Joseph Corbie, Esq., then laid the stone with the usual ceremonies; after which, Mr. Barfield concluded the service by prayer. Many were the hopes expressed by the company present, that the spacious and beautiful edifice in process of erection might soon be filled with devout worshippers, and might long be the scene of comfort and prosperity to the young and much-loved pastor, and to the people over whom he presides. — *Bristol Examiner*.

**DEVONPORT.**—The teachers and friends of the Sunday-schools connected with Princess-street Chapel in this town, had engaged the "Queen" steamer for an excursion up the river Tamar, on the 10th inst. A large party were on the very point of embarkation, when the boiler burst, and the vessel was blown up with a fearful explosion. One poor man was lost, and up to the close of the day the body had not been found. Others of the crew, with the captain, were dreadfully scalded and wounded. The terror of the company, who had thus so narrowly escaped, may be easily imagined. As soon as the alarm had in some degree subsided, the whole party, with their pastor, the Rev. W. Spencer, retired to the Cornwall-street Bethel Loft, and united in an act of worship, wherein sympathy for the sufferers was mingled with gratitude for their own providential deliverance. Had the accident occurred but five minutes later, it is impossible to calculate the loss of life and amount of suffering that might have ensued. The company subsequently spent the day in social intercourse in the vale of Bickleigh, and closed a day long to be remembered in another exercise of praise and prayer in Princess-street Chapel.

**LINCOLN.**—On Wednesday, July 3rd inst., the Rev. R. S. Short, late of Cheltenham, who has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church assembling at Zion Chapel, Lincoln, was ordained at Spa-fields Chapel. The questions were proposed by the Rev. J. Wood, of St. John's, London. The Rev. J. Jones, of Birmingham, offered the ordination prayer, after which the Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, delivered a faithful and affectionate charge to the newly ordained minister from 2 Tim. iv. 6—"Make full proof of thy ministry."

**ANOTHER CASE OF VILLAGE POISONING.**—Some weeks since, Thomas Harris, a hatter, of Frampton Cotterell in Gloucestershire, died after a few days' illness, and was buried. Suspicion arose that he had been unfairly dealt with; a fortnight after his death, his widow, an infirm woman of sixty-two, married a man named Curtis; this increased the suspicion. The body was recently disinterred, an inquest held, and a *post-mortem* examination made; Mr. Herpath detected arsenic in the viscera, and a witness proved that the wife of deceased had bought arsenic. The verdict was "Wilful murder" against Hannah Curtis; and she has been committed to Gloucester Gaol. She had saved some money during her first husband's life.

**UNPARALLELED DEATH AT A CRICKET-MATCH.**—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., a single-wicket cricket-match was appointed to take place at Clapham Common, in which George Powell, aged 22, and another person, were engaged. In the course of the game deceased threw the ball with great force at the wicket, knocking off one of the stumps, and, having stumbled while running, he unfortunately fell upon the point of the stump when it was nearly perpendicular. It entered two inches above the right knee, and came out four inches at the back. He was subsequently placed under medical care, but erysipelas set in and terminated fatally.

On Sunday no fewer than seven persons met their deaths by drowning in the Thames, between Battersea and London-bridges.

The census of 1851 is to be taken, not on the day originally named, but on the 31st of March, when our countrymen are less vagrant than in summer.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, AND THE ANTI-WAR IMPLEMENT MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I was exceedingly glad to find that in one of your recent numbers, you alluded to the efforts of the Peace Society, to induce Prince Albert to support the exclusion of all instruments intended for purposes of war from the approaching Industrial Exhibition.

I trust your readers will not consider this subject as a matter important only to those who hold what some of them may regard as fanatical views upon the war question. It may easily be shown, that the admission of such instruments would be alike opposed to the anticipated results of the exhibition, and the declaration of its leading projectors.

In the "Short Statement" issued by the Commissioners, great emphasis is laid upon the facilities which this undertaking is to afford for the assertion of "the dignity of labour," and "the promotion of permanent and universal peace." To these points I wish to direct attention; they must assuredly commend themselves to every friend of social advancement, as well as to the happily increasing advocates of practical international brotherhood.

As regards the first: the dignity of labour consists in its capability of aiding the progression and contributing to the happiness of the community. It is degraded when made subservient to the gratification of vicious intentions, especially when exerted for the destruction of human life. The exhibition of an instrument calculated to exterminate a larger portion of our fellow beings than any of its predecessors, and the bestowal of applause upon its inventor, would be as gross a libel upon our profession of human advancement, as it would be a direct encouragement to the foulest prostitution of the inventive faculties.

With respect to the second—the promotion of permanent and universal peace—allow me to call attention to the remarks of Prince Albert at the Mansion House banquet. His Royal Highness is reported to have said, "I confidently hope that the first impression which the view of this vast collection will produce upon the spectator, will be that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings which he has bestowed upon us already here below; and the second, the conviction that they can only be realised in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render to each other, therefore, only by peace, love, and ready assistance, not only between individuals, but between the nations of the earth." Now surely that must be a strangely constituted mind that could look upon such an instrument as the one I have referred to, "with deep thankfulness to the Almighty," or that could regard its exhibition as calculated to promote "peace, love, and ready assistance between the nations of the earth."

Again—The late Sir Robert Peel said, "we propose to teach the people gratitude to their Almighty Creator by the exhibition of the wonderful contrivances of nature for the happiness of man, to draw closer the bonds of general amity and friendly intercourse by honourable rivalry in ingenuity and skill. Surely to induce competition in the manufacture of instruments intended to facilitate the operations of war, is ill-adapted to 'draw closer the bonds of general amity and friendly intercourse.'"

The "Short Statement," to which I have referred, contends, that the exhibition will be a "practical Peace Congress," and that it will fulfil the prophecy of the sacred volume, and hasten the period "when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks." How this result can be expected, when men will be encouraged to beat their iron into the best possible shape to accomplish the work of the sword, is indeed a mystery.

Surely then, Sir, there is nothing fanciful in the protest which the Peace Society has entered; it is indeed one well deserving the consideration of every thoughtful man. The exclusion of mechanical life-destroyers from the Industrial Exhibition, would tend to show a desire for peace on the part of England, which could not fail to have a beneficial effect; admit them, and that exhibition may justly be designated a gigantic inconsistency.

Yours very respectfully,  
A NORWICH OPERATIVE.

July 3rd, 1850.

## THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the Report by the General Board of Health, on the supply of water to the metropolis, it is proposed:—FIRST.—To abandon the Thames, even above Teddington, the water of the river Lea, as well as the springs of Amwell and Chadwell, as a source of supply to the metropolis for all purposes. SECONDLY.—That the management of the existing works be taken out of the vigilant superintendence of "trading" companies, having a direct interest in an economical expenditure, and be placed under the management of the "Board of Health;" and to effect this purpose, that the whole of the existing metropolitan water-works be purchased with public money at their present artificial or monopoly value, to be afterwards for the most part abandoned. THIRDLY.—That works be carried out to collect the rain falling upon a large tract of country near Bagshot and Farnham, by means of surface and underground field drainage, into large stagnant reservoirs, for the supply of the metropolis, in lieu of the present sources.

The reason given for these "recommendations" is, not that the water of the Thames and the Lea is impregnated with organic matter, which becoming putrid in summer is unwholesome, but the objection strongly urged is, that such water is "hard" water, and the Board of Health entirely suppresses what is well known to them—that the hardness of the water of the Thames and river Lea, by a simple process invented by Professor Clark, of Aberdeen (see *Chambers's Journal*, No. 316), can be easily and cheaply obviated, as well as the fact, that two private companies propose to supply water to the metropolis, softened by this process to three or four degrees of hardness. After this unwarrantable suppression, the Report claims that the quantity of tea used in the metropolis will be reduced one-third, and the saving of soap one-half, by carrying out their project for introducing field-drainage water. This statement is made either wilfully, or in ignorance of the fact that the

water of the Thames and Lea, when boiled, deposits the greatest portion of its hardening salt (bi-carbonate of lime), and becomes "soft" water of only four degrees of hardness; so that as tea is always made with boiling water, and clothes are washed to a great extent in boiling water also, their boasted saving in tea by the use of "soft" water is really a pure misrepresentation, and the saving in soap most grossly exaggerated; while any saving that can be effected in the latter article is not dependent upon the using of field-drainage water for the metropolis. The Report systematically suppresses any allusion to the probable cost of purchasing up the existing water-works, or the fact that it is quite impracticable to purchase them at any other than their present monopoly value; and hence that by carrying out this "recommendation," at least six millions of money must be raised on the security of rates to be levied on house property, thus really perpetuating for ever the evil arising from monopoly, instead of lowering the present exorbitant water-rates.

The Report, notwithstanding it approximately estimates the cost of the proposed reservoirs and new works at Bagshot to collect surface and underground field-drainage water at one million four hundred thousand pounds, yet suppresses any allusion to the exact nature, position, and levels of these works: no plans or sections are given of them.

Although evidence is given in the Report of the unwholesome effects of drinking water containing organic matter in solution, especially in summer, the fact that the water proposed to be supplied by field drainage, really that the water suggested by the Board of Health themselves—is always, especially in summer, contaminated with this impurity, is completely suppressed, as well as the circumstance that the Watford Spring Water Company proposed to supply water to the metropolis softened to three and a quarter degrees of hardness, and quite free from organic matter, at the guaranteed price of 3d. per 1,000 gallons, distributed. This is the same charge as is proposed to be made for the impure water to be collected by the Board of Health, with this difference, that while the cost of the Watford Company's water will not be enhanced by the purchase of the works of the existing companies, the cost of the water proposed to be supplied by the Board of Health must of necessity be added to the price paid for the works of the existing companies. The Report also omits to point out that the establishment of a new company supplying pure and soft water, distributed at high pressure on the continuous supply, would necessarily reduce the charges for water supplied by the existing companies, and induce speedy improvement in the quality and distribution of their water, as well as omit to mention the loss entailed upon the public by the legislature, at the dictation of the Board of Health, throwing out upon their second reading, without any investigation into their merits, two private bills for the better supply of the metropolis with water; and yet, notwithstanding these many omissions in the Report by the General Board of Health on the water supply to the metropolis, it enters diffusely into the construction and size of house-drains, scavenging, and other irrelevant matters. When will the Government learn that its proper duties are declaratory and administrative, and that the worst results invariably follow when it is foolish enough to interfere with the legitimate exercise of private enterprise?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
London, June 22, 1850. A CITIZEN.

THE "SPEECH-DAY" AT HARROW SCHOOL, on Wednesday, had a special interest from the melancholy event which was in the mind of all present. The assemblage was unusually large and distinguished: it included several prelates, many peers and members of Parliament, with the French, American, and Netherlands ambassadors, and the American historian Prescott. Long before the hour appointed for the speeches, a vast number of persons visited the old school-room to see the autograph of the late Sir Robert Peel, carved in the panel one remove from the seat of the head master; and it was remarked that within the two last letters of his name was the name "Perceval," cut by that unfortunate statesman. On the same panel were the names of his three eldest sons—"R. Peel, 1835;" "F. Peel, 1836;" and "W. Peel, 1837." Many also paid a visit to the monitor's library, to see the recorded speech-list of 4th July, 1804, in which his name was mentioned underneath that of Lord Byron, and that of a scholar named "Leake," now unknown. The Latin essay for the Peel medal was on the theme "Quandiu colonie sint retinenda;" and the successful boy was D'Arcy. In giving him the medal, Dr. Vaughan observed, with simple pathos—

I give you this medal, founded by Sir Robert Peel for the encouragement of Latin literature; and the receipt of this, the perpetual prize of that eminent man, must be considered to have additional value from the distressing circumstance which the country now deploras.

After the speeches, the Head Master gave an entertainment to about 60 of his guests. M. Drouyn de Lhuys acknowledged the toast of the Foreign Ministers:—

Surrounded as I was just now with a rising generation, in the midst of youthful faces, beaming with health and promising intellect, I feel a sort of gloom hanging over me. Another image seems to stand before my eyes, and to cast a shadow on this smiling scene. Methinks I see the grave and thoughtful countenance of that great departed one, who in his boyish days was an inmate of these walls. Here he dwelt, full of hope and vigour yet untried. Here did a careful tuition develop the workings of his powerful mind, and prompt the growth of that genius who was to raise his country to an unexampled pitch of greatness, to be the pillar of the State, and the benefactor of his fellow-citizens. I hail with reverence the cradle of the exalted man to whose untimely grave both foreign nations and his bereaved countrymen bring their tribute of praise. Long may his spirit haunt this abode of his childhood, and inspire his youthful successors with the love of labour and untiring devotion to the commonwealth. I cannot wish to Harrow a greater boon than to send forth again such another scholar as Sir Robert Peel.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The Council have appointed Mr. J. E. Erichsen, heretofore assistant-surgeon at the hospital, to be Professor of Surgery at the college and surgeon to the hospital—offices lately become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Arnott.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Council have determined that the Andrews Scholarships, to be offered for competition in October next to students of the Faculty of Arts and pupils of the junior school of the college of the preceding session, should be as follows:—One of £100, free from the condition of continued studentship; two of £50 each, subject to that condition.

The subjoined is a list of the prizes awarded at the end of the session just terminated:—

ENGLISH.—Senior Class: Prize, Francis J. Roscoe. Junior: Alfred E. Fletcher.

LATIN.—Senior Class: 1st prize, John Power Hicks; 2nd prize, Russell Martineau; 3rd prize, W. F. Hurdall. Junior Class: 1st prize, William Lewis; 2nd prize, Lumley Smith.

GREEK.—Extra Class: prize, Edward Fry. Senior Class: 1st prize, J. P. Hicks; 2nd prize, William Giles. Junior Class: 1st prize, Thomas Key; 2nd prize, Lumley Smith.

HEBREW.—Senior Class: prize, Alfred W. Bennett. Junior Class: prize, J. C. Tippetts.

FRENCH.—Senior Class, 1st Division: prize, William Kenrick. 2nd Division: prize, A. W. Bennett.

GERMAN.—Senior Class: prize, John Young. Junior Class: 1st prize, William Roberts; 2nd prize, W. F. Hurdall.

HISTORY.—Prize, John Warren.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC, AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.—Prize, Edward Fry.

MATHEMATICS.—Higher Senior: prize, Benjamin Mulock. Lower Senior: prize, W. Gurney. Higher Junior: 1st prize, William Lewis; 2nd prize, George Aitchison. Lower Junior: prize, Patrick Duffy.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Senior Class: prize, B. Mulock. Junior Class: 1st prize, Joseph Powell; 2nd prize, W. Lewis. Experimental Class: 1st prize, W. Roberts; 2nd prize, W. Gurney.

ARCHITECTURE.—1st Year, Fine Art: prize, Charles B. Thurston. Construction: prize, C. B. Thurston. 2nd Year, Fine Art: prize, William Howden. Construction: prize, William Allingham.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—1st Year: prize, William Henry Nash. 2nd Year: prize, George Legg. Surveying: prize, W. H. Nash.

MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING.—Prize, Edward W. Tarn.

DRAWING.—1st prize, A. Backhoffner; 2nd prize, S. H. Blackmore.

BOTANY.—Junior Class: silver medal, Robert B. Smart.

ZOOLOGY.—Silver medal, Robert Bowman.

GEOLOGY.—Prize, A. W. Bennett.

LAW.—1st Course: prize, William Fowler. 2nd and 3rd Courses: prize, Edward B. Dawson.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Prize, William Fowler.

## EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS 1850.

## BRANCH I.

Rushton, William, University College.

## BRANCH II.

Todhunter, William Bower (gold medal), University College.

Fowler, Robert Nicholas, University College.

## BRANCH III.

Taylor, John Hatten (gold medal), University and Manchester College (New).

Hall, Rev. George James, Highbury College.

Stevenson, Rev. William Rawson, University College.

Fletcher, James Bealey, University College (Coward).

Randall, Uriah Brodribb, University College. } equal.

Sherring, Matthew Atmore, University College. } equal.

Wills, Rev. Charles, Homerton College.

## EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1850.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Fowler, William, University College.

Kirkus, William, Lancashire Independent College.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Smith, Daniel, Spring-hill College.

## EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

Fowler, William (Scholarship), University College.

Kirkus, William, Lancashire Independent College.

## CONVEYANCING.

Fowler, William, University College.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—At a special Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, Mr. Taylor, the chairman of the Smithfield Market Committee, brought up the Report. We have not room to enter into its details, and can only give the conclusion arrived at by the committee after examining the reports of the Government Commissioners. It is as follows:—

Under all these circumstances, therefore, and upon every consideration, as well for the benefit of the public at large, as of the citizens of London in particular, your committee cannot but express their firm and unaltered opinion, that the suggestion for the removal of Smithfield market is, without any adequate reason, founded upon public considerations for the present, or any certainty as to its effect for the future.

The Report concludes by stating that no substantial objection has been shown to the plan already suggested by the committee. In the discussion which followed the reading of the Report, the manifestation of feeling was strongly in its favour; but the length to which the debate extended caused its adjournment without any decision being arrived at by the Council.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

**DEBATE ON THE LAW OF THE PRESS.**—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE CHAMBERS.—The debate on the Ministerial law of the Press commenced on Monday week, and has been notable for a "scene." M. Rouher, the Minister of Justice, let fall the sentiment that the Revolution of February was a "disastrous catastrophe." The whole of the Opposition exclaimed at the expression as an indignity to the Republic, and called on President Dupin to rebuke M. Rouher. M. Dupin refused, with such offensiveness of manner, as to raise a new storm: ultimately he called M. de Girardin to order for the violence of his demonstrations. M. de Girardin entered the tribune pale with excitement: he declared that he would not sit in an assembly in which the revolution of February was stigmatized as disastrous to France; and he called on the Opposition to resign *en masse* if the President should persist in the sanction of such unconstitutional language. His appeal being received with faint applause from the Left, and with ironical laughter from the Right, he rushed from the tribune, and wrote hastily something which was supposed to be his resignation. In the evening, a meeting of more than two hundred of the Opposition met at M. Lemardecy's, and agreed to a protest, which was handed in by M. Crémieux at next day's sitting. M. Dupin carried out his tactical war, by refusing on formal grounds to receive the protest. The absence of M. de Girardin was generally noted, but it does not appear that he resigned. On Wednesday, M. Tinguay moved an amendment requiring the writer's signature to all newspaper articles: it was opposed but languidly, no one expecting it would be carried; when, to the astonishment of all, it was affirmed by 313 to 281. The committee tried to nullify its operation by confining the signature to the original manuscript, and it was quite expected that the Chamber would recede: but the Assembly adhered to the spirit of its first decision, and rejected the amendments, by 378 to 255. The Paris press is in consternation; and parties are so agitated, that it is possible the whole bill may at last be thrown out on this point alone. On Thursday, the Assembly rejected, by 378 votes against 255, the following paragraph, moved by M. Charency, and adopted by the committee:—"The signature required by the first paragraph shall be only affixed to the original manuscript of the article, the presentation of which cannot be demanded by the law officers, unless within the month following the publication." This immense majority was hailed with rapture by the opposition, who regard it as decisive of the fate of the bill. On Friday, M. Adelswaerd moved an amendment proposing a duty proportioned to the size of the journal. This was opposed by M. Rouher, and defended by M. de Vatimesnil. M. Emile de Girardin spoke against the amendment, and developed his favourite idea of an organization of official stenography. The House divided upon the first paragraph of the article, establishing the principle of a stamp, with reserve of the amount. This was adopted by 438 votes against 208. The discussion of M. Adelswaerd's motion was then resumed. On Saturday one of the most objectionable features of the law, the tax on publications not periodical was thrown out by a majority of nearly a hundred votes. The Government, heedless of the interests of civilization, laid great stress on this clause on account of its fiscal reach. The debate will be continued on Monday.

The committee on General Grammont's proposition for the transferring the seat of Government out of Paris has recommended, by a majority of 12 to 3, that it should be taken into consideration by a special commission.

General Fabvier's proposition for transferring Abd-el-Kader to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre has been rejected by the Committee of Parliamentary Initiative.

The Elysée wishes the Assembly to be prorogued for three months, but the Legitimists are not willing to vote for so long an absence, because they fear that Louis Napoleon will make some attempts at a *coup d'état* during the recess. It is said that he is waiting for an opportunity to dismiss General Changarnier, and entrust the military command of Paris to one of his private adherents, as General Magnan, or General Baraguay d'Hilliers. Such an appointment would be considered as a preparation for an approaching *coup d'état*.

The President of the Republic arrived on Saturday at two o'clock at Compiègne; he was received by the Prefect and the civic and military authorities. His arrival was announced by peals of artillery. A triumphant arch was erected at the entrance, the bells of the churches rung, and flags floated from the houses; the joy was universal. He received on his arrival the Bishop of Beauvais and the clergy, the magistracy, members of the University, and the officers of the garrison. The President visited three of the manufactories and was received with enthusiasm by the workmen. The dinner which was given by the President, took place at half-past eight. Sixty guests were present. The reception was held in the evening, at which the Bishop of Beauvais and all his clergy attended. Several acts of munificence were done by the President. On Sunday the National Guard of the whole arrondissement and the garrison of the place were reviewed by the President.

## SPAIN.

**ACCOUPEMENT OF THE QUEEN.**—The following telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid, the 13th, at half-past 1 o'clock p.m., was received in Paris on Sunday,

at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock:—"The Queen was delivered yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of a Prince, who died in a few minutes after. The health of her Majesty is good."

The Spaniards have formed a small squadron of 6 sail at Cadiz, to sail shortly for the Mediterranean, for the practice of the younger officers of the service.

## PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government, for the sake of peace, has admitted the American claims, except that of the privateer left to arbitration. The American ships of war were to sail in a couple of days.

The British squadron goes to Gibraltar for provisions. It was supposed the law respecting the press would pass both Chambers, which were to be closed on the 16th inst. The Queen was gone to Cintra.

## ITALY.

**THE ROMAN STATES.**—Letters from Rome of the 4th inst. announce the trial and final liberation of Henry Cernuschi, who, after having been imprisoned by the French authorities for a whole year, was declared innocent of the charges brought against him by his accusers. A notification has come out intimating the intention of raising a sum of 100,000 crowns a year by a tax on ecclesiastical property for the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the extinction of paper money. The *Chronicle* correspondent draws a poor picture of the present state of Rome. Writing on the 23rd ult., he says:—

The population of Rome is rapidly diminishing. Hundreds of families are in a state of starvation, and yet the spirit of the Romans is not subdued, and manifests itself on all occasions, although under the strict surveillance of spies and an army of Sbirri. Besides political opinions, the Cardinal-Vicar persecutes and prosecutes all those who are suspected of Protestant tendencies: the hunting after Bibles continues, but none are found. Next week his holiness will go to spend the summer months at Castel Gandolfo, fourteen miles from Rome. During his absence the police, directed by the famous Nardoni, will, it is said, cause perquisitions to be made in every house for arms, books, papers, &c. The French will not interfere.

A ludicrous embarrassment of the Pope deserves a passing notice. Every year, on St. Peter's-day, the Holy Father, in returning from mass, stops in the middle of the church to hear the prayer made to him by a Consistorial Advocate, kneeling, to renew against the King of Naples the excommunication which rests upon the sovereigns of that country, for having placed a sacrilegious hand on a part of the domain of St. Peter. The Pope pronounces the excommunication, but immediately removes it. Pio Nono, mindful of the hospitality of Ferdinand, was disposed to forbear an anathema against a king so devoted; but the cardinals were of opinion that the usage ought not to be abandoned, and that "the only arm which the Church possesses for the defence of her temporal domain, ought not to be allowed to be broken." The excommunication was accordingly pronounced, but, after the absolution, the Sovereign Pontiff delivered a loud eulogy on the magnanimous Ferdinand; his very dear son in Jesus Christ, and expressed his inviolate attachment and deep gratitude for such a Christian prince!

## GERMANY AND THE DUCHIES.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes the draught of a protocol on the Danish question, which was signed in London on the 4th inst., in presence of the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden. Two of the articles of this important document are as follows:—

Art. 1. It is the unanimous desire of the aforesaid Powers to maintain in its integrity the state of the possessions which are at present united under the Danish Crown.

Art. 2. Pursuant to this desire, they recognise the wisdom of the views which led his Majesty, the King of Denmark, eventually to regulate the order of succession in his Royal house, so as to give the possibility of arrangements by means of which the Danish Monarchy is assured of remaining inviolate.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin of the 11th inst. states that the Prussian Ambassador, the Chevalier Bunsen, declined to attend the signature of the above protocol, and that, on the first information he received of the intentions of the great Powers, he entered an energetic protest against their proceedings. It is further stated that the above protocol contains the names of the Powers which were expected to consent to that document, instead of enumerating the names of those Powers only whose ambassadors actually signed the document in question.

There were doubts raised whether the States of Germany would give their assent to the peace just concluded with Denmark. Hanover was described as being likely to refuse its ratification.

The Duchies are glowing with enthusiasm for their country. They desire to be attacked by the Danes. It is expected that the Danes would enter Schleswig after the 16th or 17th inst. The headquarters of the Schleswig-Holstein army had been fixed at Rendsburg. The Statthalter's office had issued two notifications—one warning all traders and shippers of the coast that, according to the protocol ratified at Berlin, the Danish Government is permitted to commence hostilities in Schleswig on the 17th; the other ordering the police of the Duchies to arrest and send beyond the frontier all foreigners who cannot give a good reason for their residence, or fail to prove satisfactorily that they have sufficient means of subsistence. The Prussian troops had begun to withdraw from the Duchies; in their retirement every precaution is taken to prevent any collision with the natives.

The Russian fleet, consisting of 8 line-of-battle

ships, 1 frigate, and a steamer, is moving from one point to another between the Danish islands, and was reported to have cast anchor at Hjelms.

## AUSTRIA.

General Haynau has been suddenly deprived of all his powers, and dismissed from his military command, for disobedience to the orders of the Emperor.

The state of public feeling in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom has changed but little, and I learn from a perfectly impartial source that the position of the Imperial troops is anything but agreeable, as the weaker—I will not say the gentler—sex not only obstinately refuse all communication with the officers, but even affect not to see them as they pass in the streets.—*Times Vienna Correspondent*.

Respecting the state of Galicia the same authority says:—

While, on the one hand, the distrust and dislike of the aristocracy towards the Government are as great as before the revolution, the emancipated peasants, on the other hand, abuse their newly-acquired privileges in such a way that the active interference of Government is absolutely necessary. Not only do the peasants claim more than their own, but a great part of the estates belonging to the nobles are lying fallow for want of hands; as, in most cases, the peasant obstinately refuses to put his hand to the plough, even though his former lord be willing to pay him generously for his services.

## NAPLES.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 7th says: "The note of the British Government relative to claims for compensation in favour of British subjects has just been presented to the Neapolitan Government. The committee appointed to examine the claims assembled in consequence. The Russian, French, and Austrian ministers were invited to a conference, in which the way of negotiation has been adopted, without apprehension that any other mode of settling the question will be resorted to." Great ecclesiastical rigour exists throughout the kingdom. The Church feasts are imposed with unusual severity towards all who do not observe them. Fishermen are no longer allowed to throw their nets on the day of a *feita*; saints, soldiers, and Church ceremonies are all daily jumbled together with the music of Bellini and Verdi, to an extent worthy of a declining faith. The Bible continues to be jealously hunted after, and the efforts of the Bible Society are watched both at home and abroad.

## TURKEY.

The insurrection in Bulgaria is becoming more important. The Turkish troops from Varna, Shumla, and Widdin, have been concentrated for the purpose of mutual support. Two battalions and two commissioners have been sent from Constantinople. The *Lid Slavische Zeitung* asserts that Widdin is surrounded by the insurgents. Russian agency is openly spoken of.

Although General Guyon bears the title of Churshid Pasha, he has not forsaken his religion. "It was owing to the intervention of the British Cabinet," says the *Ost Deutsche Post*, "that he was raised to the rank of a major-general, with a salary of 1,200 florins (£120) a month, which he is to spend at Damascus, to which city he is already gone."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**AN AERONAUT ON HORSEBACK.**—There has been an extraordinary balloon ascent at Paris. M. Poiteven mounted into the air on horseback! A horse was suspended below the car, a rope-ladder extending from the saddle to the car; M. Poiteven seated himself on the horse, and the balloon was set at liberty; the horse was rather restive at first, but soon became quiet. The aeronaut was seen ascending and descending his rope-ladder. When the balloon mounted very high, blood gushed from the horse's mouth; the greatest altitude was three miles. M. Poiteven descended at Brie, seven leagues from Paris, without any mishap to himself or steed. He rode back to Paris on the horse. Passing through Grial, he was lionized at a ball, entering the ball room on his horse. In reference to this feat, our facetious contemporary the *Gateshead Observer* says:—"The President of the Republic, who was present, should follow the example of our Charles the Second. His Majesty being requested to reward a rash wight for turning a summer set on a steeple, offered him a patent!" M. Poiteven made another ascent on Sunday last, and drew half Paris to the sight.

FRANCE does not quite double her population in 150 years, whilst some other countries of Europe double their population in less than half that period. The population of France is now nearly 36,000,000.

The Austrian Government is erecting on the Wienerberg, an arsenal and citadel, covering 35 acres of ground, capable of accommodating 20,000 men, and to be surrounded by a continuous wall, mounting 85 pieces of cannon.

In the course of a recent debate in the French Assembly, it was stated that Algeria cost France from sixty to seventy millions, or between two or three millions sterling a year, without producing any return, and requiring, in addition, an army of 70,000 men to guard it.

General Boyer, the former President of the Republic of Hayti, died in Paris yesterday week.

The *Gazette de France* contradicts the report that the Comtesse de Chambord is en route.

**GUIZOT A REVOLUTIONIST.**—A Paris letter says:—"M. Guizot's book on Democracy has been prohibited in Austria by General Haynau. The calibre



of Austrian politics may be judged from the fact that in that country M. Guizot is a revolutionist."

M. de Larmartine and his family have arrived at Malta, on their way to Smyrna.

It has been determined that the chief town of the new settlement of Canterbury, in the middle islands of New Zealand, shall be called "Lyttelton," in honour of the noble lord who is chairman of the committee. The seat of the new diocese will be in that town, and Dr. Jackson, who is about proceeding thither, will take the title of "Bishop of Lyttelton," instead of "Bishop of Christchurch," as was at first intended.

Lord Lincoln arrived at Malta on the 25th ult., in his yacht "Gitana," and left on the 27th for Gibraltar.

**A RUSSIAN LADY AND THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.**—Poor Kinkel, the poetical professor of law at Bonn, who was tried six or eight months ago for participation in the Baden insurrection, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, is being treated with the most barbarous cruelty. His hard case excites much commiseration, not only in Prussia, but in other countries, where his poetry has made him known. A Russian lady of high rank, and a devoted admirer of his poems, endeavoured, a few days ago, to see him, but found, on her arrival at Spandau, that no person could be admitted to him without a written order from the Minister of the Interior. Undismayed, this gentlewoman proceeded straight to the hotel of the Minister of the Interior. Her name and title procured her instant admission. Her reception by Manteuffel was very flattering until he heard the nature of her request, which he refused in the coldest manner. "If the little bird which witnessed the interview," writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "did not totally misunderstand the scene which followed, Baron Manteuffel was an unwilling listener to a tirade of abuse and sarcasm pronounced in a very lady-like manner, but none the less biting. The interview terminated by his retiring from the room, and the lady finding her way out alone. Three days afterwards, the husband of the lady in question was called upon by the Russian ambassador, who stated that he had transmitted to him from the Minister of the Interior a full protocol of the insults offered to the Minister of the Interior by the gentleman's wife, coupled with a demand for an apology. The husband made the communication known to the wife, who immediately sat down and wrote what was intended to be an apology, but which must have been in the style of *Mr. Midshipman Easy's* apology to the Master. The Russian ambassador tore up the lady's apology, and informed the husband that he should be compelled to transmit Manteuffel's report to St. Petersburg, though, considering the rank of the parties, he did it with the greatest possible regret. The lady's endeavours to see Kinkel may possibly result in their immediate recall to St. Petersburg."

**THE GREAT DESERT OF SAHARA.**—We have received advices direct from Mourzouk, by which we learn that Mr. Richardson and his Prussian fellow-travellers, Drs. Bark and Overwedge, had safely reached the capital of Fezzan, and were preparing for their long journey to Central Africa. They are waiting the arrival of an escort of Touaricks from Ghat to conduct them from the Ghat territory to Aheer and Aghadez, the unexplored Touarick countries in the southern regions of the Sahara. On the Queen's birthday M. Gugliuffi, the British Consul at Mourzouk, gave a dinner to the Bey of Fezzan, with his principal officers, and the travellers. The dinner was sumptuous for the regions of the Desert, and good Mussulmans drank the health of Her Majesty with champagne.

The *Journal de Calais* informs us that the submarine Telegraph undertaking is abandoned. To use its own words—"The company that had obtained the concession is dissolved, and the enterprise has fallen into the water!" It speaks, however, of an English company taking it up.

The *St. Joseph's Gazette* estimates that 75,000 emigrants for California have started across the plains this season.

The other day, we (*North Star*) heard of a circumstance that very aptly illustrates the relative position of the white and coloured people of this country (United States). A white man had been declared to have negro blood in his veins. He at once brought an action against his accusers, and laid his damages at ten thousand dollars!

A late number of the *Alta California* says—"We are pleased to notice, by the arrivals on Saturday, the appearance of some fifty or sixty of the fairer sex in full bloom. They are from all quarters—some from Yankee-land, others from John Bull country, and quite a constellation from merry France. One Frenchman brings twenty—all, they say, beautiful! The bay was dotted by flotillas of young men, on the announcement of this extraordinary importation."

The *Morning Post* refers to a projected extension of the frontiers of Asiatic Russia towards the south-east, so as to embrace the course of the noble river Amour, with its superb harbour opposite the island of Saghalien, opening into the Japanese Seas and the Pacific Ocean. "It makes one dizzy to contemplate a giant whose face is reflected in the far eastern waves of Okotsk, whilst its voice from the front ranks of two hundred thousand men is heard preaching peace to petty German principalities."

DON CARLOS is at Baden, near Vienna, and is so deplorably decrepid that he cannot walk without assistance.

THE GERMAN PAPERS contain articles on the death

of Sir R. Peel. Journals of all shades of politics concur in regretting the loss England and Europe have sustained.

**THE DUKE OF BORDAUX.**—The Archduchess Sophia, handmaid to the Jesuits, has, for the first time since their residence at Vienna, visited the exiled Bourbons at Frohsdorff, and both English and French are following the significant example; all approaching the whilom Count de Chambord with the title of "Your Majesty!" The Duke of Bordeaux is to be at Aix-la-Chapelle this month. The Legitimists intend to avail themselves of his proximity to present their homage.

**THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—Mr. Joseph Paxton, the well-known gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, is among the competitors offering designs for the building to contain the Exposition of 1861, and he has circulated a wood-cut of his design—a parallelogram, long and tall. It would be formed of an iron framework, with glass panels; and it is calculated that after use, no materials would retain so large a proportion of their original cost. The building would be comparatively inexpensive, light in both senses, handsome, suited to the garden-like Park, and probably Mr. Paxton took his ideas from garden structures; above all, it would be novel. Our transatlantic cousins are determined to show us what their country can do in the way of produce, and what they can do towards manufacturing it, at the proposed Industrial Exhibition of 1861. The royal commissioners here have allotted 80,000 square feet of surface for the display of articles from the United States. This is not considered space enough, and an application has been made for more, but the Commissioners cannot grant it. A central committee has been established at Washington for the purpose of approving the articles to be sent from the United States to the exhibition of 1861. The Vice-President of the United States is chairman of this Committee, and among its members are the President of the National Institute; Captain Wilkes, the American circumnavigator; Lieutenant Maury, the superintendent of the National Observatory; professors Henry, Johnson, Bache, and other scientific and influential men. The interest which the people of the United States take in the great exhibition appears to be rapidly increasing through the whole length and breadth of the country; the co-operation of the industrial and scientific institutions will be sure to give a high character and interest to the American portion of it.

**SUICIDES IN NEWGATE.**—On Saturday two inquests were held in Newgate. The first was on the body of Daniel Blackstaff Donovan, aged 33, an ex-pugilist, who lately made a murderous assault on his wife, by throwing her out of a window, and was tried on Friday at the Central Criminal Court, judgment of death recorded against him, Baron Alderson saying that he would recommend his life to be spared. The second inquest was on the body of Walter Watts, also aged 33, recently clerk in the Globe Insurance office, and formerly lessee of the Marylebone and Olympic theatres. Donovan was tried soon after 10 a.m., and sentenced soon after 1 p.m. He was found dead about 20 minutes to 3, suspended by his handkerchief. The jury consulted for a long time, and 12 of them were of opinion that deceased had hung himself whilst in an unsound state of mind; the remaining 11 considered that he was not. A verdict was then recorded of "Temporary Insanity," according to the decision of the majority. The second inquest, on the body of Watts, was then proceeded with. After sentence had been passed (recorded elsewhere), he was taken back into the infirmary. William Smith, a prisoner, saw him soon after he was sentenced, and he did not appear at all different from what he had been before. Before he went up to the Court, he said he expected to be imprisoned for twelve months; when he came back, he said he had got transported for ten years, but seemed as usual. Witness went to bed at nine, and woke again at twelve. All was quiet—woke again at three, and lay awake until a quarter to four, then turned round in bed, and missed Mr. Watts, and, seeing his slippers and boots, suspected something wrong—woke the prisoner next to him, who immediately jumped out of bed, and went to the water-closet, and called for a knife, saying Watts was there, hanging quite dead and cold. They rang the bell for the officer. Deceased was hanging suspended by a bit of cord, fastened by the side of his neck from some bars across a window, which was over and by the side of the water-closet. Mr. Waldon came with a knife, and deceased was cut down. Shipton laid him on the floor. A doctor was sent for, although Watts was quite dead. He was in his shirt, with a napkin on his chest, and a locket suspended from his neck. The rope was cut out of the sacking of the bedstead. It corresponded with a piece wanting. Was certain that during the three quarters of an hour that he was awake deceased did not go to the water-closet. Mr. Sewell, the assistant-surgeon, said deceased must have been dead for two or three hours previously to 4. Thought the pains in the head of which deceased complained, were caused by a diseased condition of the brain, produced by hard drinking. Unanimous verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

LORD HASTINGS, who possesses a considerable estate in the county of Northumberland, dissatisfied with the free-trade policy of Ministers, has transferred his proxy from the Marquis of Lansdowne to Lord Stanley; and at his rent audit the other day, the Earl of Leicester expressed himself in very significant terms, and told his numerous tenantry that, in the event of a general election, they were at liberty to support any candidate they pleased.—*Protectionist paper*,

## IRELAND.

**CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ORANGEMEN AND POLICE.**—A telegraphic message from Dublin states that a collision took place near Belfast, on Thursday—the "Twelfth of July"—between an Orange procession and a small body of police. The police arrested the leader of the procession, who carried a drum, and took him to the police station; the Orangemen attacked the station, and compelled the garrison of five policemen to use their fire-arms. William Walker, the rescued leader, and William Anderson, one of the rescuers, "fell badly wounded."

**IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.**—A return has just been delivered to Parliament, showing the amount expended in the relief of the poor in the six months ending the 31st day of March, 1850, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The comparison is highly satisfactory. In the six months ending 31st of March, 1849, the sum expended in out-door relief was £284,465; in the corresponding period ending 31st of March in the present year, that sum has been reduced to £66,085; while during the same period the sum expended on inn-door relief has also been reduced from £336,046 to £291,749. It appears that in the whole of Ireland there is in the six months ending the 30th of March, 1850, a decrease in the amount expended on in-door maintenance of £44,297, on out-door relief of £218,380, and on the total expenditure of no less than £262,677, or rather more than forty-two per cent.!

**THE O'CONNELLS.**—The *Nation* announced that the Whig Government have provided for another O'Connell—"The hon. member for Tralee has got a positive promise of the collector-generalship of the taxes of Dublin," under the new act, "at a salary of £800 a year." "Hurrah for repeal!" ejaculates Young Ireland. "Long live Conciliation-hall!"

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—According to the competent authority of the *Tablet*, the dignity of a Cardinal is destined for the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, and he will proceed to Rome in the month of August next. It is also stated that the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot has been summoned to the Holy City on the express invitation of the Pope, with a view to his appointment to a place of high trust near to the person of his Holiness.

**FOREIGN SYMPATHY FOR IRISH DISTRESS.**—The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the following announcement:—"We have learned on the best authority than the Austrian Minister has handed to Lord Palmerston the sum of £3,000, the generous subscription of the people of Austria towards the relief of the Irish poor. We understand it was the desire of the contributors that this sum should be distributed through the agency of the Irish Catholic bishops, than which no better or more judicious selection could be made."

**REPRESENTATION OF MAYO.**—Mr. Butt, Q.C., has taken the field as the candidate on Protectionist principles. The learned gentleman is daily expected in Mayo for the purpose of soliciting in person the suffrages of the electors.

**THE MURDER OF MR. MAULEVERER.**—The three men who have for some time been in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the dreadful deed, were indicted at the Armagh assizes on Thursday, and all pleaded "Not Guilty." When the jury panel was called, they refused to join in their challenges, and the Attorney-General directed the other prisoners to be put aside and Brian Hanratty to be tried. The case lasted seven hours; verdict, "Acquittal," the foreman stating that the jury entertained strong suspicion of the prisoner's guilt. The trial of the other parties was postponed till next assizes.

**WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the society was held last evening at the Music-hall, Long-acre; J. Wills, Esq., in the chair. After the nomination of the officers and committee, and the appointment of auditors, the meeting was adjourned until the 7th of August, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. The society was established on the 1st of August last, and now consists of 800 members, holding 1,100 shares; and upwards of £2,000 was in the hands of the society's bankers. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

**VISITORS TO OUR NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.**—A return has been presented to the House of Commons, showing the number of persons admitted to the Tower, Kew Gardens, Hampton Court Palace, &c., during each month of the last five years. During 1849, 168,000 visitors repaired to Hampton Court, and 137,000 to the Kew Botanic Gardens. In July, nearly 60,000 visited Hampton Court. To Kew, the largest number of visitors was in August, when 31,100 persons took their pleasure in the gardens. The Tower does not appear to be by any means so popular a place of public amusement. The number of visitors to the Armoury last year was 45,600; the number to the Jewel House, 41,400. The receipts at 6d. each person fell somewhat short of the expenses. With regard to Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, it seems the total sum received for fees at the Abbey in 1849, was £968 8s. 6d. At St. Paul's last year, the amount of fees taken was only £430, the whole of which is given to the vergers. This "exhibition" seems to be a declining one. Since 1845 the receipts have fallen off every year, and last year they had decreased £160 upon the amount then received.



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Arbitration, for International, 16.  
British Museum, for alteration in management, 1.  
Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, in favour of, 2.  
Court of Chancery Bill, in favour of, 1.  
Disarmament, for a General, 5.  
Ecclesiastical Property, for its devotion to National objects, 5.  
for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment, 1.  
Friendly Societies Bill, against, 1.  
Game-laws, for abolition of, 1.  
Hypothec (Scotland), for amendment of law, 1.  
Marriages Bill, in favour of, 291.  
Medical Profession, for amendment of law, 1.  
Newspaper Stamp, for abolition of, 3.  
Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, against, 90.  
Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill, against, 1.  
Post-office, for abolition of Sunday labour in, and against rescinding the late order, 403.  
Property-tax Act, for amendment of, 1.  
Public-houses (Scotland) Bill, against, 18.  
Savings Banks, for inquiry into, 3.  
Savings Banks Bill, against, 6.  
Sea-coast Property, for inquiry into, 6.  
Weights and Measures Bill, against, 1.  
Factories Bill, against, 1.  
Highways Bill, against, 2.  
Beer Houses, for diminishing the number of, 5.  
Church of England—for alteration in law relating to Appeal as to Doctrine and Discipline, 2.  
Punishment of Death, for abolition of, 23.  
Agricultural Distress, for relief of, 2.  
County Court Extension Bill, in favour of, 1.  
Education, for alteration in present system, 3.  
Bejaf of Sarawak—for inquiry into his conduct, 1.  
Church-rates, for abolition of, 3.  
Poor-law, for amendment of, 1.  
Protestant Church (Ireland), for applying its revenues to relief of the poor, 1.  
Tithe Compensation Act, for amendment of, 1.  
Vote by Ballot, for adoption of, 1.

## BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Bills of Exchange Bill.  
Deputy of St. Burtan Division Bill.  
Militia Pay Bill.  
Fisheries Bill.

## BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Somerville's or Mill's (Barford Rectory) Estates Bill.  
Bishop of London Estate Bill.  
London (City) School for Orphans of Freemen Bill.  
Attorneys' Certificates Bill.  
Highway Rates Bill.  
Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Bill.

## BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

Marriages Bill.  
River Use Conservancy and Improvement Bill.  
Sir P. H. Fleetwood's Estate Bill.  
Convict Prisons Bill.  
Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.  
Loan Societies Bill.  
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill.  
Population Bill.  
(Ireland).

## DEBATES.

## PROHIBITED MARRIAGES.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the third reading of Mr. Stuart Wortley's Marriages Bill was opposed by Mr. WALPOLE; who moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months, and enforced his motion by a speech recapitulating the case against the proposed legislation. He also urged, that if the measure ought to have been brought forward at all, it should have been brought forward in the other House, where it might have been referred to a select committee of theologians and divines to pronounce with something like authority, whether this class of marriages was or was not prohibited by the Levitical law. Quite satisfied in his own mind, he would yet put it as matter of doubt; for in such a conflict and variety of opinion he did not feel entitled to put it on any higher ground; but in a matter of doubt the safest course is the wisest; he therefore urged the House to avoid the risk of running counter to the Divine law.

Mr. WORTLEY took up the concession of the doubt, and replied, that the safest course will be to leave the doubts to be solved by individual conscience.

Mr. DUNCAN McNEILL and Mr. FOX MAULE supported the amendment; Colonel THOMPSON and Mr. ARNIST supported the bill. The latter member was approaching dangerously near to the hour of six, when a friend reminded him of the clock, and he sat down.

The House divided on the question whether the word "now" should be left out, for the purpose of inserting the words "this day three months;" the division was 144 to 134—majority 10 for retaining the word "now;" so the bill was read a third time.

A clause exempting Scotland was thrown out on the motion to read it a second time, by 137 to 130. It was now six o'clock, and the House adjourned without passing the bill. On Monday, the bill was passed without opposition.

## CONVICT DISCIPLINE.

At the third reading of the Convict Prisons Bill, on Thursday, Sir GEORGE GREY stated, that the ticket-of-leave system is undergoing a modification, with a view to its assimilation to the assignment system apart from the evils connected with that system. In the home discipline of convicts, it is found impracticable to maintain the necessary degree of subordination in the hulks, and therefore it is determined to appropriate two old barracks at Portsmouth for the reception of convicts and their subjection to rigid discipline. When the experiment has been fairly tried, the result will be communicated to Par-

liament. Upwards of 1,200 convicts, in that stage of their punishment which would make them good servants and labourers, were received into New South Wales last year; and the result was so beneficial as to induce a hope that the colony will continue to receive them. North Australia will be peopled chiefly by exiles and emancipists from Van Diemen's Land.

The bill was read a third time, and passed.

## PREVENTION OF CRIME BY HANGING.

In handling his yearly theme, in the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. EWART on this occasion avoided the repetition of statistical tedium, and addressed himself principally to the proof that the present system is inconsistent with what Beccaria and Blackstone lay down as the most important preventive element of punishment—its certainty of infliction. There is so large a predominance of acquittals on the charges of murder, as to make it impossible to doubt that the jurors are restrained from honest verdicts by their insuperable objections to the punishment of death. This tendency is affirmed by judges who condemn capital punishment—an increasing number; and it is acknowledged, even by those who still adhere to it. The frequent conflicts of opinion in courts of justice, between judges and medical men, on the point of insanity—especially on the moot point, whether there may not be moral insanity as well as mental insanity—justify the hesitation and doubt of juries, and increase the uncertainty of their verdicts. Appealing from "the letter which killeth to the spirit which giveth life," and declaring that the Gospel in its whole tenour condemns the spirit of revenge and encourages the spirit of repentance, Mr. Ewart declared his faith that public opinion has so advanced on this subject, that the knell of this last vestige of barbaric punishment is now sounding throughout the land. He moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment of death.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion; and stated, that between 1840 and 1844 the acquittals of persons charged with murder were 23, whereas between 1845 and 1849 they were no fewer than 48.

Sir GEORGE GREY resisted the motion with the regular arguments; maintaining that there is more uncertainty in any secondary punishment than in capital punishment; and asserting that public opinion is so far from being in favour of abolition, that if it were likely to be carried great dread and terror would spread through the country.

Mr. BRIGHT called on Sir George Grey to come prepared with fresher objections—to give some particulars, as to whether in Tuscany, Belgium, and Prussia, countries where the punishment of death has been abolished, the security of life or property has been diminished by the abolition; to answer the argument that hanging in itself familiarizes with crime, and suggests it. When the first execution took place at Nenagh, sixty persons in the crowd fainted; when the second execution took place, some few fainted, but the number was far under sixty: now the sight is witnessed without a shudder. Rest assured, that if you would have others reverence human life, you must yourself reverence it, by imitating the great rule of the good parson in Chaucer—

But Christen love, and his Apostles twelve,  
He taught; but first he followed it himself.

Your error is irremediable in case of punishment by death; and, nevertheless, error is an element so constant in its recurrence, that an undoubted percentage of those who suffer death die innocent men. He rejoiced that the people are beginning to refuse verdicts of guilty [ironical cheers]. He did not rejoice that men appointed to perform certain duties should abandon those duties—he regretted it, as he regretted their being placed in the temptation to it; but it was manifest that, in the utter impossibility of otherwise operating upon the official and Parliamentary mind, the people out of doors had no other resource than to take up the matter themselves. It was not until jury after jury had declared upon their oaths that a ten-pound note was not worth forty shillings, that the official and Parliamentary mind was applied to a previous state of this matter; and so the machinery of judicial death would not be arrested until the people out of doors refused to work it.

Mr. SHAFTE ADAIR was satisfied that perpetual exile, without chance of commutation, would, when once generally understood, perfectly supply the void occasioned by the abolition of capital punishment.

On a division, the motion was negatived, by a slender minority in a thin House: the votes were 46 to 40—a majority of 6 with Sir George Grey.

## GOVERNMENT PREVENTION OF MINE ACCIDENTS.

On moving that the House of Lords should go into committee upon the Inspection of Coal Mines Bill, on Thursday, the Earl of CARLISLE stated that no interference with the management of mines is intended. The bill merely enacts that the Secretary of State shall appoint inspectors, who shall examine the mines and the works and machinery belonging to them, have power to summon the agent and point out things considered dangerous, and then report to the Secretary of State if dangerous defects are not remedied. The inspector may call for a map and plan of the mine, or have one made. The owners of mines are to be at no expense; and it is not intended to interfere with their management, but to leave the responsibility of conducting their mines still with themselves.

The Earl of LONSDALE said, he would welcome the measure if he thought it would at all tend to save life; but it promised no such advantage. The Government inspection in Belgium does "not operate as a guard against accidents, nor even to an improved

mode of working the mines." The bill will be useless, though injurious in practice and dangerous in principle. He moved to go into committee that day three months.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY repeated these objections with more development, and observed that the expenses of inspection will fall on the proprietors.

Lord WHARNcliffe thought his noble friends had misconceived the objects and provisions of the bill; to the spirit of which the coal-owners in the North of England and the coal trade of the Midland districts are friendly.

It was agreed to go into committee *pro forma*, that the bill may be reprinted and time given to consider amendments.

## STATUE TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The House of Commons, on Friday night, on the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, went into Committee for the purpose of adopting an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to order the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. Lord John assumed the anxiety of the House to testify the feelings it had already manifested, in some enduring form. Even in foreign countries there have been remarkable demonstrations that the death of Sir Robert Peel is considered a calamity to other nations as well as to ourselves: he believed it is without precedent that the French Legislative Assembly should enter on their minutes words expressive of sorrow for such a loss. Sir Robert Peel has left special instructions that his funeral should be as private as possible. The course taken in the case of Mr. Percival and Mr. Canning, when some provision was made for the families of men who had distinguished themselves in the public service but whose private means were limited, is not applicable to the present case. There remains to the House, therefore, only the proposal of a public monument. The Queen, being anxious to show the sense which her Majesty entertains of the services that have been rendered to the Crown by Sir Robert Peel, directed Lord John to inform Lady Peel that her Majesty desired to bestow on her the same rank that was bestowed on the widow of Mr. Canning.

"I have this day," said Lord John, "received the answer of Lady Peel, which I immediately forwarded to her Majesty. It is, that Lady Peel's own wish is to bear no other name than that by which her husband was known to the world; and that, besides, a special direction was left by Sir Robert Peel to his family, desiring that no member of his family should, after his death, accept any title as a public reward on account of any services he might be supposed to have rendered to the public." This reply affords, I think, an additional reason why the House should desire to institute some testimonial of its respect for Sir Robert Peel, and of its sorrow for the calamity which has deprived us of his presence.

He would not enter into the question of the public services of Sir Robert Peel, still less discuss the particular measures of which he was the mover; but rather follow the example of a Commission of which Sir Robert himself was a member, in deciding, though composed of various parties, to erect statues in the new palace to John Hampden and Lord Falkland, upon the ground that, however different their political views, both manifested in every action that what they had most at heart was the welfare of their country. "Let us pay the tribute now, instead of leaving it to be rendered a century or two hence." He proposed to follow the course adopted on the death of Lord Chatham, when Colonel Barré proposed that a national monument should be erected to his memory, and Lord North gave his cordial concurrence.

It is a remarkable circumstance with regard to that debate, that Colonel Barré, who made the proposition, had been himself at one time opposed as strongly as any politician could be to the opinions of Lord Chatham. It is another remarkable circumstance, which I had from a noble friend of mine, that when Colonel Barré was introduced to Lord Chatham, he made some apology for the severity of the language he had applied to him. Lord Chatham said, he could easily forgive such language; that he himself had applied the most severe language to the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he had been opposed; that he expressed his opinion at the time, and that he was far from resenting any freedom of language which might be used with regard to himself. I think this anecdote of Colonel Barré, the former opponent of Lord Chatham, shows that on an occasion of this kind we should all endeavour rather to forget for the time that natural encounter which the great interests of the country require us at other times to enter into; that we should endeavour to show that we can be proud of a man who has devoted his talents to the service of his country; and that this is not a time to consider particular opinions or particular measures, but a time when we should all endeavour to concur in showing that we participate in the general feeling of deep sorrow and regret.

## Lord John concluded with a formal motion—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will give directions that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, with an inscription expressive of the public sense of so great and irreparable a loss; and assuring her Majesty that this House will make good the expenses attending the same.

The resolution being put by the Speaker, was met by low cries of "Aye!" from all sides.

## ALLEGED PIRACY OFF BORNEO.

Mr. HUME then moved an address to the Crown for a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes which led to the employment of the Queen's forces and those of the East India Company on the north-western coast of Borneo, which had resulted in a heavy loss of life amongst the Sarebas and Sakarran tribes, reputed to be pirates. He complained of the absence of information for which he had asked, but gave some particulars of this transaction, in which he considered that 1,500 men had been massacred in



almost cold blood, and by which the arms of England had been disgraced. He was no apologist for real pirates; but inquiry was necessary to remove the impression of those who believed that murder had been committed, as no justifiable grounds had been shown for the destruction of those timid and unresisting men, who, as he endeavoured to prove, were not engaged in piracy, nor professional pirates.

Mr. FLOWDEN defended that "distinguished and much injured and calumniated man," Sir J. Brooke, and described, from personal observation, the merciless character of the pirates infesting the straits and islands of the Eastern Archipelago, the putting down of whom by the strong arm was essential to commerce and civilization.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, with the same view, quoted the opinions of the Manchester and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce, which had teased the Government to suppress piracy in those seas, where Mr. Hume asserted there were no pirates at all. In justifying Sir J. Brooke, Mr. Drummond read extracts from a voluminous correspondence to indicate the source to which he attributed the persevering attacks upon Sir James, who had resisted attempts to draw him into commercial speculations, and was therefore maligned and blackened. He pursued this subject into a variety of details which were highly relished by the House.

Colonel THOMPSON said, the one thing before the House was, whether these men were pirates or not; if they were, the fact was easy of proof, but not a shadow of evidence had been offered that they had committed any act which could be justly characterised as piracy.

Sir H. VERNY answered the call for evidence by reading the depositions of witnesses examined in the Court of Judicature at Singapore. He justified the proceedings of Sir J. Brooke, and the policy of dealing summarily with the pirates in the Malay Seas.

Sir R. INGLIS believed there had never appeared in the dependencies of England a man who had done more honour to the name of England.

Mr. CORDEN observed, that the character of Sir J. Brooke was not at issue; it was not certain that he had ordered the massacre; what Mr. Hume wanted was information as to who was responsible. He denied that there was yet one tittle of proof that those Dyaks were pirates, though they warred with their next neighbours; or that they had ever molested any vessel under the English flag.

Sir F. BARETT stated the reasons why the information asked for by Mr. Hume could not be furnished; and with reference to the motion, he asked what better inquiry could be had than a judicial investigation before an English judge on the spot. Sir C. Rawlinson, in the first instance, had been dissatisfied with the proof that the parties were pirates, and called for further evidence, which was furnished, and deemed conclusive; yet the House was told in the coolest manner, that there was not a tittle of evidence upon the subject.

Sir T. COLEBROOK supported the motion, which, upon a division, was negatived by 169 to 29.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. The first vote proposed was that a sum of £109,850 should be granted to her Majesty to defray the expenses of the disembodied militia for the year ending the 31st of March, 1851. Mr. HUME objected to the motion, and thought that the money might be better applied to the maintenance of the regular troops. The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of £2,000 in aid of the charges of Prince Edward's Island, some discussion ensued. In reply to Mr. Adderley, Mr. HAWES said that Government had no wish to withhold the promised constitutional government to this colony. Existing differences cause temporary delay, but they promise to be speedily and satisfactorily arranged.

On the vote of £14,102 for the Indian department, Canada, Mr. HUME thought it was time to put an end to this vote, which included a sum of £9,309 as presents to Indians. Mr. CORDEN said that Mr. C. Buller, than whom no one was more competent to form an opinion, bore testimony to the evil effects of the distribution of these presents. They were not given in the shape of spirits, but they were commonly exchanged for them. Mr. M'GREGOR did not think it would be advisable to reject this vote tonight, because the purchases were already made which this vote was intended to cover. But he should oppose the vote next year, if it appeared in the Estimates. After some further discussion in which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he would communicate with the Governor-General of Canada, and urge the discontinuance of the vote; or, if that were not possible, its limitation within the narrowest limits, consistently with a due regard to the preservation of public faith with these tribes. The vote was agreed to.

#### ECCLIASTICAL GRANTS IN CANADA.

On the vote for £11,228 8s. 6d. for defraying the charge of the ecclesiastical establishment of the British North American provinces,

Mr. BRIGHT said, a few days ago, when they were voting money, he took the liberty of asking the noble lord at the head of the Government, when the vote for ecclesiastical purposes came before the House, if he would undertake to give to the House some clear and definite statement as to the position in which they stood with regard to these votes. He understood that, with regard to the incomes of the clergy, they were to expire when the parties died.

An HON. MEMBER: They never die.

Mr. BRIGHT said he wished to know if Government was going to put an end to the present mon-

strous state of things—voting money for all sorts of religions. Here was the bishop of Montreal, with a salary of £1,000; and archdeacon of Quebec, £500; the rector of Quebec, £400, and for house rent, £90. There was the verger of Quebec, £30, and £20 18s. 6d. for rent of Protestant burial ground. Then, they had the Presbyterian minister, £50, and the Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec, £1,000, and £2,000 to the bishop of Nova Scotia. It appeared to him that the Government had been most indiscriminate in these grants. He would not proceed to move the rejection of this vote now, because there might be circumstances which might make it impossible for them to refuse it at the present time; but he would ask the Secretary for the Colonies whether there was any time fixed upon for getting rid of these payments?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was impossible to give a general answer, because the circumstances differed in each colony. The best way would be to give a statement with respect to each, and therefore he should confine his answer to the vote before the house. With regard to this vote the arrangement was, that it should be continued during the life of the present recipients and no longer, and therefore when the Bishop of Montreal died the £1,000 paid to him would cease; and when the Archdeacon of Quebec died the £500 paid to him would cease, and so on. It was, therefore, impossible to tell the precise period when the whole would cease, but the whole would cease when all the present recipients died.

Mr. HUME said that the arrangement was that no new appointments should take place. That was some years ago, and the amount was then £12,000. These parties seemed to have very long lives. He had inquired whether some new appointments had not taken place, and he did so because he was told when they were voting money to pay the French refugees, those who had come over to England in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and he asked the question if any of them could be alive now, that they had been filling up the lists from time to time. He was afraid a little of this had been going on in this case.

Mr. BRIGHT said, the right hon. gentleman did not tell them exactly how this bargain was made, whether it was the mere statement of a minister to the house when the house was grumbling. And he had not told them when the rent of the Protestant burial-ground was to cease. That could not die. He had no doubt that if the Government were to make an inquiry into the matter they might get rid of many of these payments. The Canadian government was as free as this government, and nothing was more scandalous than that we should pay this money, and nothing more degrading to them than that they should receive it.

Mr. AGLONBY said, there was one payment, £3,062, to the foreign missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Nova Scotia. He wished for some explanation upon that.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he was afraid as to the Protestant burial-ground it would not cease, but it was no large sum. The missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel were a point of fact appointed to districts, and the payments would cease on the death of the individuals.

Mr. BRIGHT asked if the Government here received annually an exact account of these parties and their names, and did they take care that a son of the same name did not succeed to his father's stipend?

Lord J. MANNERS begged to state, for the information of the hon. member for Manchester, that the new Bishop of Montreal would not receive a farthing of the public money.

Mr. BRIGHT wished to know whether the Bishop of Montreal, with £1,000 a-year, the Archdeacon of Quebec, with £500, and the rector of Quebec, with £400, were not all one and the same person?

Mr. HAWES was understood to say that that was so; but, whereas the present bishop had £1,900 a-year, the late bishop received about £3,000 a-year.

The vote was agreed to.

#### Factories Bill.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord GRANVILLE moved, "That the House resolve itself into committee on the Factories Bill," and explained the reasons which had induced the Government to propose the measure as a compromise between the rival interests of the millowners and the operatives.

The Earl of HARROWBY moved the insertion of an amendment in the first clause, limiting the labour of children to the extent proposed in the case of women and young persons. Earl GRANVILLE and Lord STANLEY opposed the amendment. After some discussion their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 25; Against it, 58: Majority, 33.

The Duke of RICHMOND then made a speech of considerable length, in which he denounced the compromise proposed to be effected by the bill, and declared his intention of undertaking the charge of the measure in case it were abandoned by the Government in consequence of the passing of the amendment which he was about to propose. The noble duke concluded by moving an amendment similar to that proposed by Lord John Manners in the Lower House. The Bishop of RIPLEY opposed the bill, and supported the original Ten Hours Act, the benefits from the working of which had exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Lord WODENHOUSE spoke in favour of the bill, while Lord FEVERHAM called upon the House to vindicate the honour and integrity of the British Parliament. Earl GREY explained the circumstances under which he had supported the original bill—circumstances

which did not at all prevent him in giving his adhesion to the present measure.

Lord STANLEY thought that if they rejected the amendment of the noble Duke, they would completely put an end to the harmonious working of the present system, and renewed agitation must be the inevitable consequence of any further delay in a settlement of the question. The Bishop of MANCHESTER was forced, from his experience in the manufacturing districts, to come to a diametrically opposite conclusion from that arrived at by Lord STANLEY, and could not therefore support the amendment.

On a division there appeared: Against the amendment, 52; For, 39: Majority against, 13.

The clauses were then agreed to, and the House resumed.

#### ATTORNEYS CERTIFICATES BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR moved the second reading of this bill, and in doing so, pointed to the altered position in which the question stood since the 2nd of May, when the introduction of the bill was carried by a very considerable majority, in opposition to the Government, and noticing briefly some of the objections to the bill, expressed his hope that the House would not reverse its decision.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving the rejection of the bill, adverted to the canvassing which had taken place out of doors, and observed that if the House was prepared to repeal taxation to the amount of £100,000, there were many other taxes which had a preferable title to remission. These licenses were not more objectionable than others, and if this duty were repealed because it affected an influential body, it would be impossible to retain other similar duties merely because the parties paying them were weak. The general charges of the profession would not be reduced by the repeal of this duty, so that the public would not receive the slightest benefit.

Mr. MULLINGS and Mr. MUNTZ spoke in favour of the bill, and Mr. BASS and Mr. GOULBURN against it. Mr. BRIGHT said, that although on a former occasion he had voted in favour of the bill, he had since considered that a revision of taxation must take place next session, which would be the fittest time to take all taxes of this character into consideration, and upon this hypothesis he should vote with the Government.

Upon a division, the ayes were 139 and the noes 122, leaving a majority of 17 in favour of the bill, and against the Government.

#### ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

The committee on this bill was resumed on Monday.

On clause 15, providing that fixed incomes may be secured to archbishops and bishops appointed after the 1st of January, 1848,

Sir B. HALL wished to ask some gentleman who was an Ecclesiastical Commissioner in what manner the incomes of the archbishops and bishops were fixed? On looking over the report of the committee which sat on the Ecclesiastical Commission, he found the Secretary of the Commission stating that the returns which had been furnished by the episcopal body respecting their incomes were of so fallacious a character that no just inference could be drawn from them [hear]. He wished to know in particular upon what principle the Commissioners had calculated the average income of the Bishop of Oxford? He found it stated at page 80 of the committee's report that the average income of that prelate from the ordinary sources was £9,374, to which the Commissioners had added £8,500, making in all £17,874—being £874 beyond the income contemplated by the act of Parliament.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that the principle which the Commissioners had adopted was, that the bishops should have an income approximately ascertained by a seven years' average. If the income at a particular period exceeded that given amount, the bishop had the disadvantage of the diminution. The present bill, however, proposed that in future the incomes of the bishops should be fixed immutably at a specific sum.

Mr. GOULBURN read the following letter from the Bishop of London, to correct the statement of Sir B. Hall, that the income of that prelate was £60,000 per annum:—

In the Times report of the debate on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, on Monday night, Sir B. Hall is stated to have said, that "the present income of one of the bishops—the Bishop of London—was £60,000 a year. It was quite absurd to adopt the bishop's own return on the point." The absurd exaggeration contained in this statement it is perhaps hardly worth while to notice. But this imputation cast upon my honesty I think it right to repel; although I trust that my character is not such as to render such an imputation credible. I should be much obliged to you if you would take an opportunity of assuring the House of Commons, in my name, that the returns to which Sir B. Hall referred were strictly correct, and contained an exact statement of the income of my bishopric in the years to which they relate [hear, hear].

Sir B. HALL said, that what he had said was this: that in 1837 the Bishop of London returned his income at £14,610; that in 1848 he returned it at £12,481, exhibiting a decrease of income of £2,029. He had previously weighed the statement of the Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission, that the returns made by the bishops were fallacious; therefore, when he found that whereas, in 1837, the assessment of Paddington from £112,668 in 1837, had risen in 1843 to £191,194, or an increase of £78,286, which increase was owing merely to the additional buildings upon the Bishop's estate in that parish, he considered that he had come upon one of the fallacies suggested by the Secretary of the Commission. Some



such fallacy would appear still more manifest from the subsequent assessment of the parish, which from £191,194 in 1843, had risen in 1850 to £343,066. It seemed quite inscrutable how, under such circumstances, the income of the Bishop should not have very materially improved.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that the hon. gentleman seemed to imagine that the Bishop of London received all the ground-rents of the parish, whereas he received only one-third of them, the other two-thirds being payable under the act to the representatives of the original trustees. The hon. gentleman must be aware, that though clearly the income from these rents increased with the increase of buildings, the portion of his income derivable from fines was extremely fluctuating.

Upon clause 16, Sir G. GREY moved an amendment to continue the Deans of Salisbury and Wells upon the footing which they occupied prior to the amendment respecting their salaries, adopted elsewhere, and to which he considered them entitled by the understanding upon which they accepted their deaneries.

Sir B. HALL said he had, after very much research, obtained nothing like a precise notion as to what the duties of deans were. The hon. baronet referred to the case of the Dean of Bristol, who had a valuable living 10 miles from Bristol. He did not see why, while the deans in Wales were receiving only £700 a year, the English deans should have £1,000 or £1,500 a year. He might mention that it was part of the duty of Welsh deans to preach in the parishes whence their income was derived, but he believed there was not one dean who was sufficiently acquainted with the language to discharge that duty. He thought, unless some means were taken to make the deans and canons really useful, that it was absurd to give them the large incomes which would be secured to them by this bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, this clause would merely leave the deans in possession of that income to which the law officers of the Crown considered them to be entitled under the existing law. Whether deans were or were not useful officers of the Church was a very large question, upon which he would not now enter. They were part of the regular order of the Church; they were at the head of the chapters, and presided over their meetings; and he certainly thought they were of great use in a cathedral town, as well for purposes of education as for carrying on the general business of the cathedral establishment.

Mr. HUME said, if the deans had no duties to discharge he did not see why they should be receiving £1,000, or £1,500 a-year each, when those amounts might be much more usefully applied to the support of the working clergy. He would suggest that the noble lord should consider whether it was not advisable to abolish deaneries altogether. When the report was brought up he would take the sense of the House as to the entire abolition of deaneries.

Mr. WOOD observed, that the hon. member for Montrose might not perhaps consider that reading prayers three times a day, the celebration of sacraments weekly, and the performance of other duties, were employments. He (Mr. Wood) conceived, however, that those employments were of serious importance to the welfare of the community.

Sir B. HALL said, on the bringing up of the report, he would move that the incomes of the English deans be reduced from £1,000 to £700 a year—the sum received by the Welsh deans. To show the effect of appointing deans for Wales who were imperfectly acquainted with the Welsh language, he might mention that in a case which had come under his notice the dean's sermons were written by a person who had been a member of the Independent body of Dissenters, but who had been expelled by them. This man was on one occasion brought before the magistrates, among whom was the dean, for neglecting to maintain his family, when he said, addressing the dean, "If you would pay me more than half-a-crown for seventeen sermons I should be able to maintain my wife and family, but I can't do so now" [hear, hear, and a laugh].

Mr. J. WILLIAMS could bear out the statements of the hon. baronet as to the inconvenience experienced from the imperfect acquaintance of the clergy appointed to preferments in Wales with the Welsh language. On one occasion, a clergyman, translating into Welsh the passage, "The righteous shall inherit eternal life," used a Welsh phrase which signified—"The gosslings shall devour the food of the geese" [laughter].

Mr. DRUMMOND said, that it was the clergy of the Church who had destroyed the Church, and what little Christianity then prevailed was owing to Dissenters.

The clause was agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses, and several additional clauses.

An additional clause having been proposed, requiring that deans should not hold a living which was not in the cathedral city, or distant more than three miles from a cathedral city, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his opinion that the proper arrangement was not to allow any person holding cathedral preferment except in the city where the cathedral was situated, and proposed to omit the words relating to the limit of three miles. Agreed to.

Sir B. HALL proposed to add a proviso that the income of such benefice to be held in conjunction with a deanery should not exceed £200 per annum. Sir G. GREY suggested £500. The proviso, with this alteration, was agreed to.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the addition of a clause embodying a scheme for the extension of the episcopate, by the creation of new sees, to be endowed partly from private sources, with the concurrence of the bishop of the diocese out of which the new diocese should be carved, of the archbishop, and of the

Eccelesiastical Commissioners. The bishops, whether suffragan or otherwise, not to have seats in Parliament.

The proposition was opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL, who observed that it contemplated a totally different organization of the episcopacy from the present, and doubted whether it would not be difficult to carry on the business of the Church with prelates exercising different powers. If there were two orders of bishops—one with seats in Parliament and the other without—and if those who had seats in Parliament had not sufficient income to enable them to come to the metropolis and to attend Parliament, might it not be said that it would be better to put all on the same footing, and to entirely take away the power of sitting in Parliament?—and that being so, would not Parliament by taking the proposed course do a great deal to diminish the connexion between Church and State? [hear, hear.] For his own part he thought it would be much preferable to apply the funds of the Church to increasing the number of parochial cures rather than to the creation of new bishoprics. For these reasons he should not be inclined to adopt the plan which the right hon. gentleman proposed, which, it appeared to him, would be a change that would be inconsistent with, and would not harmonize with, the present constitution of the Church. He thought that it would be a much better plan to appoint suffragan bishops depending on the chief bishop in the diocese, because then they would have the superior bishops superintending them, and representing in their places in Parliament both their own proper dioceses and those of the suffragan bishops also.

The clause was ultimately withdrawn.

On the motion of Lord J. MANNERS, a clause was added to the bill, authorizing the annexation by the proprietor of any impropriation tithes to the incumbency whence they may arise.

Certain clauses were also added on the motion of Mr. GOULBURN.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT moved a series of clauses for effecting some considerable reforms in the administration of the cathedrals in England. In these clauses, after enforcing the residence, and defining the duties of deans, canons, and other caputular functionaries, there were provisions whereby the large funds attached to the cathedral establishments would be distributed in some degree upon those objects upon which the endowments were originally designed; viz., maintaining poor scholars at the universities, training the young clergy, extending the means of theological education, &c.

Sir G. GREY objected to the introduction of these clauses into the bill; they were of a nature to require very careful consideration, affecting the rights of patrons, and they ought to be brought forward in a separate measure.

The clauses were supported by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. STUART, Sir B. HALL, and Mr. WOOD; and opposed by Mr. HUME, Mr. HANLEY, and Lord J. RUSSELL.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL desired to put a question to the Government. The commission of which the noble member for Bath was a member, appointed to inquire into the spiritual provision of populous parishes, had recommended in their report that large and richly endowed parishes should be divided, and that the Crown livings should be sold for the purposes contemplated by the commission. He wished to know what the Government proposed to do on this subject, and why the bill which had actually been introduced in the early part of the session in relation to it had not been proceeded with?

No answer was returned to this question. A division resulted in the rejection of the clauses, by a majority of 104 to 84.

The House then resumed, and the bill was reported.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL was read a third time in the House of Lords, on Friday. Lord REDBURN then moved a proviso, excluding from the operation of the bill all entailed mansions with parks, &c.; the Earl of CARLISLE opposed it, and it was negatived by 42 against 24. The bill then passed. The Commons' amendments to the Railways Abandonment Bill were disagreed to by 38 against 34, being a majority of four against Ministers. The Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill was, after a short conversation, read a third time and passed. The County Courts Extension Bill was, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, referred to a Select Committee, on the understanding that no delay should take place in proceeding with it.

NEW WRITS were, on Friday, ordered for the borough of Southampton, in the room of Mr. Cockburn, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General; and for the borough of Devonport, in the room of Sir John Romilly, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General; and for Tamworth, in place of the late Sir R. Peel.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. SPOONER asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to lay before Parliament the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Post-Office regulations respecting Sunday labour, together with the evidence taken before those commissioners; also, whether permission would be given to any parties who might require it to produce evidence before such commissioners? Lord J. RUSSELL said, that so soon as any report was made it should be laid before the House. He did not perceive that it would be necessary to take any other than documentary evidence.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the

woolsack was occupied, for the first time, by the new Lord Chancellor, Sir T. WILDE, who takes his seat among the peers as Baron Eltham.

THE ROYAL ASSENT was given on Monday to the following amongst other bills:—The Pirates' Head-money Repeal; Titles of Religious Congregations; Judgments (Ireland); Drainage and Improvements of Land Advances; General Board of Health; Court of Chancery; Turnpike Roads (Ireland); Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Railway Junction; East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway; York and North Midland Railway; South Wales Railway Amendment; Dublin and Drogheda Railway; Victoria London Dock; York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Arrangements; Eastern Union Railway; London City Improvements; Great Northern Railway Deviations.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST OFFICE.—Lord M. HILL, on Monday, appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, and said:—I have had the honour of waiting on her Majesty with the address of this hon. House, to which her Majesty has been pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

I have received your address, praying that I will cause an inquiry to be made whether the amount of Sunday labour in the Post-Office might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters on Sundays, and I have given directions that such an inquiry shall be instituted.

THE "PEOPLE'S CHARTER."—Mr. O'CONNOR, on Thursday night, was proceeding to advocate the expediency of a legislative adoption of the "five points," when an hon. member expressed some doubt as to whether 40 members were present. The members were thereupon counted by the Speaker; and, it appearing that only 29 members were in their places, the House adjourned at a quarter to nine o'clock.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—In answer to a question by Mr. STANFORD, Lord PALMERSTON stated, that some correspondence was in progress with various German powers relative to the contemplated reconstruction of the Zollverein custom league. Some changes were understood to be contemplated by the combined powers; but the nature of those changes, or their probable effect upon the commerce of this country, was not yet ascertainable.

THE WATER IN THE SERPENTINE.—At the meeting of the Botanical Society, held at the Society's Rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, on Friday evening, J. H. WILSON, Esq., F.L.S., in the chair, a paper was read by Dr. Arthur Hassall, "On the coloration of the water of the Serpentine." In this communication it was shown, that the periodical and vivid green coloration of the water of the Serpentine is due to the presence of a minute plant belonging to the tribe of *Algae*, of which the writer gave a detailed and critical description, and which he named *Comophytum Thompsoni*. The development of this plant takes place early in the spring, out of sight and at the bottom of the water; and it is only on the approach of the warm weather of summer that it diffuses itself through the water, deeply colouring it, and that part of it rises to the surface forming a scum or pellicle of a bright ferruginous or coppery green colour. The whole of the water of the Serpentine is not usually coloured at one time, but different portions of it at different times, according to the strength and direction of the wind, which drives the plant before it; at one time it is found collected at the Hyde Park extremity, at another it is present in the Kensington division—sometimes in the north, and at others on the south shore, the remaining parts of the Serpentine being entirely free from the plant. This variable distribution, which unexplained would be apt to occasion surprise, accounts for the fact, that the observer may sometimes visit the Serpentine and not see a trace of the plant in question, and hence he might be led to form an erroneous conclusion as to the condition of the water. The observer, therefore, who wishes to come at its real state should make the tour of the whole of the Serpentine. Considered in a sanitary point of view, Dr. Hassall is of opinion that the plant when actually introduced into the system, as when swallowed in bathing, would not be productive of effects injurious to health, and regards it as a test of impurity, and as an evidence of the very bad condition in which the water of the Serpentine now undoubtedly is. Dr. Hassall concluded the communication by observing, that the coloration of large pieces of water by means of *Conferve* is by no means unfrequent, and cited as a remarkable instance of it, the Red Sea, which derives its name and colour to the presence of a minute plant diffused through the water of a blood-red colour.

ACCIDENT UPON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—The up train which left Gravesend on Monday evening at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, with two engines and at least 600 passengers, arrived safely at Woolwich station, but had only proceeded as far as Blackheath Tunnel when a luggage train, loaded with fruit, &c., ran into it, producing a fearful collision. Several of the carriages were completely upset in the tunnel, and many passengers bruised and injured. Nearly 1,500 passengers by the succeeding trains were detained in consequence of the accident, and those who were compelled to make their way to town had to do so in any conveyances that could be obtained. Gross negligence was freely attributed to one of the superior railway officials by many of the passengers, but it was impossible, in such a scene of terror and confusion, to ascertain with any degree of certainty to whom the culpability really attached.



**THE POST-OFFICE DEBATE.**—"M.P." in Wednesday morning's *Times*, reveals some of the circumstances attending the discussion on Mr. Locke's motion, in the House of Commons, yesterday week:—

Last night, Sir, gave us an instance of Lord John Russell's own peculiar mode of dealing with his party. I am divulging no very hidden mystery when I say that the motion made by Mr. Locke with respect to the regulation of the post was a motion concerted with and agreed upon by the Ministers themselves. The very wording of the proposed motion was determined, after consideration and by agreement. Ministerial circulars were sent round marked with the usual signs of official urgency, certain divisions were triply scored, and all obedient Ministerial followers pressed onwards to the House in consequence of the Ministerial mandate. The debate began, Mr. Locke supported his motion by a very temperate yet effective array of arguments and of facts, and when everybody supposed that a distinct division was about to be taken, on the pre-arranged resolution, Lord John Russell, without pressure from his opponents, without suggestion from his friends, adopts the diminution of the resolution by two-thirds. The opponents of the noble lord were not slow to profit by his uncalculated generosity. Mr. Cardwell at once concocted a resolution for the noble lord—and that which coming from a declared and earnest friend would have been solidly refused, was eagerly accepted and earnestly supported because it came from a hostile quarter. The result was inevitable—the real pith of Mr. Locke's resolution was taken away, and the course which Mr. Hume proposed to Lord John Russell before the alteration in the plan of Sunday delivery, and which, because it was suggested by him, a steady supporter, was contemptuously put aside, was adopted after the mischief had been done, simply because Mr. Cardwell proposed it. That arrangements had been previously made, engagements entered into, hopes raised, and services commanded on the part of friends—all these things were considered as worthy of no consideration. Many old friends were consequently hurt and offended; but Mr. Cardwell was conciliated. Such is the new method of making and maintaining friends and supporters adopted by the leaders of the Liberal party. The indignation and surprise openly expressed behind the Treasury bench could hardly have escaped the ear of Lord John Russell and his colleagues. If they are not deaf mentally, as well as physically, they could not fail to hear ominous mutterings of discontent and anger, and hearing to understand them.

**HENRY VINCENT AT WALLINGFORD, BERKS.**—On Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th of July, Henry Vincent delivered two orations at the Town Hall, kindly lent for the purpose. The chair was taken on both occasions by Mr. George Scorey, who introduced the speaker by short and appropriate addresses. The attendance on Monday evening was good, notwithstanding (to apply a word very significantly used by Mr. Vincent) the antediluvian character of the place. But on Tuesday, the interest that had been excited brought a more numerous audience. The feeling of the meetings with regard to the facts and principles enunciated was hearty and unanimous, and the commanding and overpowering eloquence of the orator elicited reiterated bursts of applause. It is hoped that the results of these meetings will prove that labours so deserving of success have not been in vain. The friends of liberty and reform are looking forward to the time when they hope again to welcome Mr. Vincent to their town, that he may follow up the blow he has so ably given.

**THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TEA-KETTLE.**—This was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Faraday, delivered at the Royal Institution, London, a few days back. The phenomena of boiling were illustrated by a variety of experiments, for the purpose of showing in what manner the formation of steam by heat and the presence of air in water operate to produce these phenomena. The flame of a spirit-lamp, for example, having been applied to a glass vessel containing water, bubbles were seen to form at the bottom, and to rise for a short space nearly of the same size; but when they arrived at the colder stratum of water above they contracted, and very minute bubbles only reached the top. As the water became more heated by the lamp the bubbles were larger and rose higher, till, having attained the boiling point, the steam formed at the bottom of the vessel rose uncondensed to the top in a rapid succession of large bubbles, producing the phenomenon of boiling. The very minute bubbles which rose to the surface of the water when it was only partially heated were stated to be composed of air separated from the water at the bottom by heat, and not liable, like steam, to be condensed by the cold water above. The "singing" of a kettle, long before it boils, is caused by the evolution of the air in this manner. The air contained in water, and which can only be totally separated from it by very great care, performs important uses. It serves, as Dr. Faraday said, to separate the particles of water from each other, and its numerous globules, diffused imperceptibly through the fluid, operate like so many minute wedges in forcing the particles apart. Some researches by continental philosophers on the properties of air contained in water and other fluids had led to very curious results. Water, from which air has been carefully excluded, may be heated to a temperature of 270 deg. Fahrenheit, without boiling, which heat is sufficient in ordinary circumstances to raise water to a pressure of three atmospheres. When, however, the temperature is increased above 270 deg. the water suddenly boils with a most violent explosion. Dr. Faraday said it would not be safe to perform the experiment in that form, but the same phenomenon occurs when water is dropped into highly heated oil, as he exhibited; and the continued small explosions that ensue when the wick of a candle is moistened may be attributed to the same cause. The "fur" which is formed in kettles and boilers, and the mode of its removal, constituted

the concluding branch of Dr. Faraday's subject. The fur deposited in kettles consists of carbonate of lime, which is deposited from water by the process of boiling, and the extent to which this matter will accumulate was shown by various specimens extracted from kettles and steam-engine boilers. The incrustation of boilers, indeed, sometimes becomes so great as to form a serious impediment to the working of the engine; and, in one specimen, taken from a boiler, the crust had become two or three inches thick. The inconvenience arising from this deposition in kettles and boilers, may, however, be readily removed by a recent practical adaptation of chemical principles. By the introduction of muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac) into a furred kettle the muriatic acid combines with the lime, and forms a soluble product, and in this manner the fur may be washed out.

**SIR JAMES DUKES, BART., M.P.**—On Thursday evening the Lord-Proust, magistrates, and council in Edinburgh gave a magnificent entertainment in the British Hotel, Queen-street, Edinburgh, to Sir James Dukes, Bart., M.P. for the city of London, as an acknowledgment of the magnificent hospitality with which the hon. baronet entertained the corporation of that city at the Mansion House some time ago.

**THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON** has invited the Lord Mayor of London to a grand banquet, in return for his lordship's hospitable entertainment a few weeks ago at the Mansion House to encourage the great Industrial Exhibition. The Lord Mayor has accepted the invitation, and the banquet will take place about the middle of next month in the Town Hall above the bar-gate of Southampton.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 17, Two o'clock.

### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nothing of importance was done yesterday in either House. The Lords rejected the Landlord and Tenant Bill, on the motion of Lord BAUMONT, without division, and almost without remark. The Commons met at twelve o'clock, and went into committee on the Mercantile Marine Bill till three, when they adjourned, as a mark of respect to the late Duke of Cambridge.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**AMERICA.**—News has been received by the "Cambria" steam-ship to the 3rd inst. Professor Webster has confessed the murder of Dr. Parkman. He states that the deceased went to his (the professor's) room on the fatal day to receive some money owing to him by the prisoner—that he provoked him without measure by taunting reproaches and threats—thrust his fist in his face, and called him liar, scoundrel, &c., and that, in the heat of passion thus roused, he (prisoner) dealt a sudden blow at the deceased, which almost immediately destroyed his life. His confession, which is very long, adds, that the thought of proclaiming the deed, and explaining the circumstances, never entered his head, but that he at once determined on concealment, and took measures for that purpose with singular composure and skill. He confessed to having afterwards cut up the body; and, having burnt several parts, thrust the trunk into a sink. The confession seems to be pretty generally believed, but it is thought that it would have been of more avail to him if made immediately after the event. He solemnly declares that he never for a moment premeditated the murder, and asserts that his temper has been always uncontrollable.—In the Congress the slavery question continued to occupy the House, and there appeared to be but little chance of an early decision.—From Canada we learn that the bill to increase the number of representatives in the Parliament to 160 was rejected. The address to the Queen in favour of placing the Clergy Reserves at the disposal of the Legislature, and also expressing satisfaction with the Home Government, was adopted by a large majority.—The American subjects detained by the authorities of Cuba continued under trial, the proceedings being conducted with the utmost deliberation. Despatches to the United States squadron off Cuba had been forwarded from Washington, containing, it was supposed, peremptory orders for the enforcement of the application for the release of the prisoners.—The great Table Rock at Niagara Falls had given way, but providentially the persons on it at the time were enabled to escape.

### FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The mortal remains of the youngest son of George III., his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were yesterday consigned to their temporary resting-place, in a vault beneath Kew Church, in the immediate vicinity of Cambridge Cottage, the favourite suburban residence of the deceased Prince and his family. We say "temporary resting-place," because it is intended to erect a family mausoleum in a portion of the Royal grounds near the church, where the deceased Prince has more than once expressed his desire to be laid after death, and to this spot the coffin, containing the remains of his Royal Highness, will hereafter be removed. The temporary vault is immediately beneath the entrance porch of the church, and opposite the altar window. It is detached from the public vaults, and an entrance has been effected by breaking through the crown of the arch. "The funeral arrangements," it is said, though scarcely confirmed by the following particulars, "were of the most unostentatious description"

—while, still further to insure the privacy of the ceremonial, it was arranged that the procession should move from Cambridge House shortly after six in the morning, and that the interment should take place at the hour of ten o'clock.

As early as 5 o'clock some few hundred persons had assembled on the brow of the hill opposite Cambridge House; and about this time the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Coldstream Guards (the late Duke's regiment) marched through Piccadilly, en route from St. George's Barracks, to Kew, where it had been arranged they should form a guard of honour to receive the Royal remains upon their arrival at the cottage. 100 men of the regiment filed off at Cambridge House, and formed in the court-yard in front of the mansion; a squadron of the 2nd Life Guards also arrived to take part in the ceremonial. At 6 o'clock the number of persons assembled had considerably increased, and all the windows of the houses within view were occupied. The hearse and other paraphernalia now arrived, and the marshalling of the procession was at once proceeded with. It consisted of 8 carriages-and-four; the carriage of the late Duke, drawn by six horses, conveying Baron Knesbeck, the bearer of the coronet and cushion, and Colonel Hay, bearer of the baton and cushion of his Royal Highness; and the hearse, drawn by eight horses, and escorted by a company of the 1st Life Guards, all the officers wearing black crape scarfs, and crape round their helmets.

The procession, on leaving Cambridge House, moved slowly towards Hyde Park Corner, before reaching which one of the most touching incidents of the day occurred. Seated at one of the partially-closed windows of Gloucester House, was observed the venerable sister of the deceased Prince, the Duchess of Gloucester, apparently absorbed in grief. At Knightsbridge, Kensington, and Hammersmith, the church bells were muffled, and tolled minute peals, while the shops were, for the most part, closed; and business entirely suspended. At Kensington, the royal standard floated half-mast high from the church-steeple, and the children of the parochial schools were drawn up in the churchyard. The people of the place also came out in large numbers to witness the progress of the procession through the town; though many of them treated it as a holiday spectacle, to the displeasure of others.

At about half-past nine o'clock the funeral was joined by Prince George of Cambridge (chief mourner), Prince Albert, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, with their attendants, and the Marquis of Breadalbane (Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household). The Duke of Wellington arrived at nine o'clock in an open phaeton. His Grace wore a plain suit of black, and having been furnished with a crape scarf, and hatband, walked across the road into the church, and after looking at the vault and the interior of the sacred edifice, returned to the churchyard and sat down under a tree to await the arrival of the cortege. Among the noblemen and gentlemen who arrived at the church before ten o'clock were Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Forester, and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. These gentlemen each wore scarfs and hatbands, and were seated in pews facing the altar, but neither they nor the Duke of Wellington took any part in the ceremony, except as spectators. The Duchess of Cambridge and her daughter occupied the royal pew.

The funeral-service was read by the late Duke's chaplain, and by the vicar of Kew. The coffin was borne by twelve colour-serjeants, remarkably fine men, yet whose united strength was scarcely equal to the burden. When it had been lowered into the vault, and the mourners had taken their places around, the organ, which had played the "Dead March in Saul" during the progress of the procession from the altar, ceased, and the service again proceeded. When the rev. chaplain commenced reading the Lord's prayer, the Duchess of Cambridge, who had been resting on the arm of her son, the present duke, knelt down at the entrance of the vault, and remained in an attitude of fervent supplication for some moments.

At dusk last evening, the Duchess of Cambridge, with the princesses her daughters, Prince George, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, proceeded to the church to take a last view of the coffin containing the remains of their beloved relative.

**IRELAND.**—Mr. John O'Connell's shadowy Repeal Association has died out from fair starvation. This long-expected *Annals* has, perhaps, been precipitated by the appointment, in itself unobjectionable, of Mr. Maurice O'Connell to the office of the collector-general of taxes. At the meeting on Monday the doom of Repeal was announced by "the leader" moving, that the association do adjourn until such time as the committee shall have received such an assurance of support from the country as should justify them in again opening their doors. The motion was put and carried "in solemn silence"—a silence rendered more impressive by the fact that the week's rent sank to £4 10s.—the minimum point since Mr. John O'Connell's rash attempt to assume the place of the deceased "Liberator."

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, July 17.

With very fine weather for the growing crops, all through the country, and fair supplies of foreign grain, the trade in Mark-lane to-day is very limited; prices are without variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 410 qrs.; Foreign, 1,810 qrs.; Barley—Foreign, 5,870 qrs. Oats—English, 960 qrs.; Foreign, 21,560 qrs. Flour—English, 1,530 sacks; Foreign, 990 sacks.



such fallacy would appear still more manifest from the subsequent assessment of the parish, which from £191,194 in 1843, had risen in 1850 to £343,066. It seemed quite inscrutable how, under such circumstances, the income of the Bishop should not have very materially improved.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that the hon. gentleman seemed to imagine that the Bishop of London received all the ground-rents of the parish, whereas he received only one-third of them, the other two-thirds being payable under the act to the representatives of the original trustees. The hon. gentleman must be aware, that though clearly the income from these rents increased with the increase of buildings, the portion of his income derivable from fines was extremely fluctuating.

Upon clause 16, Sir G. GREY moved an amendment to continue the Deans of Salisbury and Wells upon the footing which they occupied prior to the amendment respecting their salaries, adopted elsewhere, and to which he considered them entitled by the understanding upon which they accepted their deaneries.

Sir B. HALL said he had, after very much research, obtained nothing like a precise notion as to what the duties of deans were. The hon. baronet referred to the case of the Dean of Bristol, who had a valuable living 10 miles from Bristol. He did not see why, while the deans in Wales were receiving only £700 a year, the English deans should have £1,000 or £1,500 a year. He might mention that it was part of the duty of Welsh deans to preach in the parishes whence their income was derived, but he believed there was not one dean who was sufficiently acquainted with the language to discharge that duty. He thought, unless some means were taken to make the deans and canons really useful, that it was absurd to give them the large incomes which would be secured to them by this bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, this clause would merely leave the deans in possession of that income to which the law officers of the Crown considered them to be entitled under the existing law. Whether deans were or were not useful officers of the Church was a very large question, upon which he would not now enter. They were part of the regular order of the Church; they were at the head of the chapters, and presided over their meetings; and he certainly thought they were of great use in a cathedral town, as well for purposes of education as for carrying on the general business of the cathedral establishment.

Mr. HUME said, if the deans had no duties to discharge he did not see why they should be receiving £1,000, or £1,500 a-year each, when those amounts might be much more usefully applied to the support of the working clergy. He would suggest that the noble lord should consider whether it was not advisable to abolish deaneries altogether. When the report was brought up he would take the sense of the House as to the entire abolition of deaneries.

Mr. WOOD observed, that the hon. member for Montrose might not perhaps consider that reading prayers three times a day, the celebration of sacraments weekly, and the performance of other duties, were employments. He (Mr. Wood) conceived, however, that those employments were of serious importance to the welfare of the community.

Sir B. HALL said, on the bringing up of the report, he would move that the incomes of the English deans be reduced from £1,000 to £700 a year—the sum received by the Welsh deans. To show the effect of appointing deans for Wales who were imperfectly acquainted with the Welsh language, he might mention that in a case which had come under his notice the dean's sermons were written by a person who had been a member of the Independent body of Dissenters, but who had been expelled by them. This man was on one occasion brought before the magistrates, among whom was the dean, for neglecting to maintain his family, when he said, addressing the dean, "If you would pay me more than half-a-crown for seventeen sermons I should be able to maintain my wife and family, but I can't do so now" [hear, hear, and a laugh].

Mr. J. WILLIAMS could bear out the statements of the hon. baronet as to the inconvenience experienced from the imperfect acquaintance of the clergy appointed to preferments in Wales with the Welsh language. On one occasion, a clergyman, translating into Welsh the passage, "The righteous shall inherit eternal life," used a Welsh phrase which signified—"The goslings shall devour the food of the geese" [laughter].

Mr. DRUMMOND said, that it was the clergy of the Church who had destroyed the Church, and what little Christianity then prevailed was owing to Dissenters.

The clause was agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses, and several additional clauses.

An additional clause having been proposed, requiring that deans should not hold a living which was not in the cathedral city, or distant more than three miles from a cathedral city, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his opinion that the proper arrangement was not to allow any person holding cathedral preferment except in the city where the cathedral was situated, and proposed to omit the words relating to the limit of three miles. Agreed to.

Sir B. HALL proposed to add a proviso that the income of such benefice to be held in conjunction with a deanery should not exceed £200 per annum. Sir G. GREY suggested £500. The proviso, with this alteration, was agreed to.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the addition of a clause embodying a scheme for the extension of the episcopate, by the creation of new sees, to be endowed partly from private sources, with the concurrence of the bishop of the diocese out of which the new diocese should be carved, of the archbishop, and of the

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The bishops, whether suffragan or otherwise, not to have seats in Parliament.

The proposition was opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL, who observed that it contemplated a totally different organization of the episcopacy from the present, and doubted whether it would not be difficult to carry on the business of the Church with prelates exercising different powers. If there were two orders of bishops—one with seats in Parliament and the other without—and if those who had seats in Parliament had not sufficient income to enable them to come to the metropolis and to attend Parliament, might it not be said that it would be better to put all on the same footing, and to entirely take away the power of sitting in Parliament?—and that being so, would not Parliament by taking the proposed course do a great deal to diminish the connexion between Church and State? [hear, hear.] For his own part he thought it would be much preferable to apply the funds of the Church to increasing the number of parochial cures rather than to the creation of new bishoprics. For these reasons he should not be inclined to adopt the plan which the right hon. gentleman proposed, which, it appeared to him, would be a change that would be inconsistent with, and would not harmonize with, the present constitution of the Church. He thought that it would be a much better plan to appoint suffragan bishops depending on the chief bishop in the diocese, because then they would have the superior bishops superintending them, and representing in their places in Parliament both their own proper dioceses and those of the suffragan bishops also.

The clause was ultimately withdrawn.

On the motion of Lord J. MANNERS, a clause was added to the bill, authorizing the annexation by the proprietor of any impropriation tithes to the incumbency whence they may arise.

Certain clauses were also added on the motion of Mr. GOULBURN.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT moved a series of clauses for effecting some considerable reforms in the administration of the cathedrals in England. In these clauses, after enforcing the residence, and defining the duties of deans, canons, and other caputular functionaries, there were provisions whereby the large funds attached to the cathedral establishments would be distributed in some degree upon those objects upon which the endowments were originally designed; viz., maintaining poor scholars at the universities, training the young clergy, extending the means of theological education, &c.

Sir G. GREY objected to the introduction of these clauses into the bill; they were of a nature to require very careful consideration, affecting the rights of patrons, and they ought to be brought forward in a separate measure.

The clauses were supported by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. STUART, Sir B. HALL, and Mr. WOOD; and opposed by Mr. HUME, Mr. HENLEY, and Lord J. RUSSELL.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL desired to put a question to the Government. The commission of which the noble member for Bath was a member, appointed to inquire into the spiritual provision of populous parishes, had recommended in their report that large and richly endowed parishes should be divided, and that the Crown livings should be sold for the purposes contemplated by the commission. He wished to know what the Government proposed to do on this subject, and why the bill which had actually been introduced in the early part of the session in relation to it had not been proceeded with?

No answer was returned to this question. A division resulted in the rejection of the clauses, by a majority of 104 to 84.

The House then resumed, and the bill was reported.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL was read a third time in the House of Lords, on Friday. Lord REDESDALE then moved a proviso, excluding from the operation of the bill all entailed mansions with parks, &c.; the Earl of CARLISLE opposed it, and it was negatived by 42 against 24. The bill then passed. The Commons' amendments to the Railways Abandonment Bill were disagreed to by 38 against 34, being a majority of four against Ministers. The Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill was, after a short conversation, read a third time and passed. The County Courts Extension Bill was, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, referred to a Select Committee, on the understanding that no delay should take place in proceeding with it.

NEW WRITS were, on Friday, ordered for the borough of Southampton, in the room of Mr. Cockburn, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General; and for the borough of Devonport, in the room of Sir John Romilly, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General; and for Tamworth, in place of the late Sir R. Peel.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. SPOONER asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to lay before Parliament the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Post-Office regulations respecting Sunday labour, together with the evidence taken before those commissioners; also, whether permission would be given to any parties who might require it to produce evidence before such commissioners? Lord J. RUSSELL said, that so soon as any report was made it should be laid before the House. He did not perceive that it would be necessary to take any other than documentary evidence.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the

woolsack was occupied, for the first time, by the new Lord Chancellor, Sir T. WILDE, who takes his seat among the peers as Baron Eltham.

THE ROYAL ASSENT was given on Monday to the following amongst other bills:—The Pirates' Head-money Repeal; Titles of Religious Congregations; Judgments (Ireland); Drainage and Improvements of Land Advances; General Board of Health; Court of Chancery; Turnpike Roads (Ireland); Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Railway Junction; East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway; York and North Midland Railway; South Wales Railway Amendment; Dublin and Drogheda Railway; Victoria London Dock; York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Arrangements; Eastern Union Railway; London City Improvements; Great Northern Railway Deviations.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST OFFICE.—Lord M. HILL, on Monday, appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, and said:—I have had the honour of waiting on her Majesty with the address of this hon. House, to which her Majesty has been pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

I have received your address, praying that I will cause an inquiry to be made whether the amount of Sunday labour in the Post-Office might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters on Sundays, and I have given directions that such an inquiry shall be instituted.

THE "PEOPLE'S CHARTER."—Mr. O'CONNOR, on Thursday night, was proceeding to advocate the expediency of a legislative adoption of the "five points," when an hon. member expressed some doubt as to whether 40 members were present. The members were thereupon counted by the Speaker; and, it appearing that only 29 members were in their places, the House adjourned at a quarter to nine o'clock.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—In answer to a question by Mr. STANFORD, Lord PALMERSTON stated, that some correspondence was in progress with various German powers relative to the contemplated reconstruction of the Zollverein custom league. Some changes were understood to be contemplated by the combined powers; but the nature of those changes, or their probable effect upon the commerce of this country, was not yet ascertainable.

THE WATER IN THE SERPENTINE.—At the meeting of the Botanical Society, held at the Society's Rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, on Friday evening, J. H. Wilson, Esq., F.L.S., in the chair, a paper was read by Dr. Arthur Hassall, "On the coloration of the water of the Serpentine." In this communication it was shown, that the periodical and vivid green coloration of the water of the Serpentine is due to the presence of a minute plant belonging to the tribe of *Algae*, of which the writer gave a detailed and critical description, and which he named *Comophytum Thompsoni*. The development of this plant takes place early in the spring, out of sight and at the bottom of the water; and it is only on the approach of the warm weather of summer that it diffuses itself through the water, deeply colouring it, and that part of it rises to the surface forming a scum or pellicle of a bright ærginous or coppery green colour. The whole of the water of the Serpentine is not usually coloured at one time, but different portions of it at different times, according to the strength and direction of the wind, which drives the plant before it; at one time it is found collected at the Hyde Park extremity, at another it is present in the Kensington division—sometimes in the north, and at others on the south shore, the remaining parts of the Serpentine being entirely free from the plant. This variable distribution, which unexplained would be apt to occasion surprise, accounts for the fact, that the observer may sometimes visit the Serpentine and not see a trace of the plant in question, and hence he might be led to form an erroneous conclusion as to the condition of the water. The observer, therefore, who wishes to come at its real state should make the tour of the whole of the Serpentine. Considered in a sanatory point of view, Dr. Hassall is of opinion that the plant when actually introduced into the system, as when swallowed in bathing, would not be productive of effects injurious to health, and regards it as a test of impurity, and as an evidence of the very bad condition in which the water of the Serpentine now undoubtedly is. Dr. Hassall concluded the communication by observing, that the coloration of large pieces of water by means of *Conferve* is by no means unfrequent, and cited as a remarkable instance of it, the Red Sea, which derives its name and colour to the presence of a minute plant diffused through the water of a blood-red colour.

ACCIDENT UPON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—The up train which left Gravesend on Monday evening at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, with two engines and at least 600 passengers, arrived safely at Woolwich station, but had only proceeded as far as Blackheath Tunnel when a luggage train, loaded with fruit, &c., ran into it, producing a fearful collision. Several of the carriages were completely upset in the tunnel, and many passengers bruised and injured. Nearly 1,500 passengers by the succeeding trains were detained in consequence of the accident, and those who were compelled to make their way to town had to do so in any conveyances that could be obtained. Gross negligence was freely attributed to one of the superior railway officials by many of the passengers, but it was impossible, in such a scene of terror and confusion, to ascertain with any degree of certainty to whom the culpability really attached.



THE POST-OFFICE DEBATE.—"M.P.," in Wednesday morning's *Times*, reveals some of the circumstances attending the discussion on Mr. Locke's motion, in the House of Commons, yesterday week:—

Last night, Sir, gave us an instance of Lord John Russell's own peculiar mode of dealing with his party. I am divulging no very hidden mystery when I say that the motion made by Mr. Locke with respect to the regulation of the post was a motion concerted with and agreed upon by the Ministers themselves. The very wording of the proposed motion was determined, after consideration and by agreement. Ministerial circulars were sent round marked with the usual signs of official urgency, certain divisions were triply scored, and all obedient Ministerial followers pressed onwards to the House in consequence of the Ministerial mandate. The debate began, Mr. Locke supported his motion by a very temperate yet effective array of arguments and of facts, and when everybody supposed that a distinct division was about to be taken, on the pre-arranged resolution, Lord John Russell, without pressure from his opponents, without suggestion from his friends, adopts the diminution of the resolution by two-thirds. The opponents of the noble lord were not slow to profit by his uncalculated generosity. Mr. Cardwell at once concocted a resolution for the noble lord—and that which coming from a declared and earnest friend would have been coldly refused, was eagerly accepted and earnestly supported because it came from a hostile quarter. The result was inevitable—the real pith of Mr. Locke's resolution was taken away, and the course which Mr. Hume proposed to Lord John Russell before the alteration in the plan of Sunday delivery, and which, because it was suggested by him, a steady supporter, was contemptuously put aside, was adopted after the mischief had been done, simply because Mr. Cardwell proposed it. That arrangements had been previously made, engagements entered into, hopes raised, and services commanded on the part of friends—all these things were considered as worthy of no consideration. Many old friends were consequently hurt and offended; but Mr. Cardwell was conciliated. Such is the new method of making and maintaining friends and supporters adopted by the leaders of the Liberal party. The indignation and surprise openly expressed behind the Treasury bench could hardly have escaped the ear of Lord John Russell and his colleagues. If they are not deaf mentally, as well as physically, they could not fail to hear ominous mutterings of discontent and anger, and hearing to understand them.

HENRY VINCENT AT WALLINGFORD, BERKS.—On Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th of July, Henry Vincent delivered two orations at the Town Hall, kindly lent for the purpose. The chair was taken on both occasions by Mr. George Scorey, who introduced the speaker by short and appropriate addresses. The attendance on Monday evening was good, notwithstanding (to apply a word very significantly used by Mr. Vincent) the antediluvian character of the place. But on Tuesday, the interest that had been excited brought a more numerous audience. The feeling of the meetings with regard to the facts and principles enunciated was hearty and unanimous, and the commanding and overpowering eloquence of the orator elicited reiterated bursts of applause. It is hoped that the results of these meetings will prove that labours so deserving of success have not been in vain. The friends of liberty and reform are looking forward to the time when they hope again to welcome Mr. Vincent to their town, that he may follow up the blow he has so ably given.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TEA-KETTLE.—This was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Faraday, delivered at the Royal Institution, London, a few days back. The phenomena of boiling were illustrated by a variety of experiments, for the purpose of showing in what manner the formation of steam by heat and the presence of air in water co-operate to produce these phenomena. The flame of a spirit-lamp, for example, having been applied to a glass vessel containing water, bubbles were seen to form at the bottom, and to rise for a short space nearly of the same size; but when they arrived at the colder stratum of water above they contracted, and very minute bubbles only reached the top. As the water became more heated by the lamp the bubbles were larger and rose higher, till, having attained the boiling point, the steam formed at the bottom of the vessel rose uncondensed to the top in a rapid succession of large bubbles, producing the phenomenon of boiling. The very minute bubbles which rose to the surface of the water when it was only partially heated were stated to be composed of air separated from the water at the bottom by heat, and not liable, like steam, to be condensed by the cold water above. The "singing" of a kettle, long before it boils, is caused by the evolution of the air in this manner. The air contained in water, and which can only be totally separated from it by very great care, performs important uses. It serves, as Dr. Faraday said, to separate the particles of water from each other, and its numerous globules, diffused imperceptibly through the fluid, operate like so many minute wedges in forcing the particles apart. Some researches by continental philosophers on the properties of air contained in water and other fluids had led to very curious results. Water, from which air has been carefully excluded, may be heated to a temperature of 270 deg. Fahrenheit, without boiling, which heat is sufficient in ordinary circumstances to raise water to a pressure of three atmospheres. When, however, the temperature is increased above 270 deg. the water suddenly boils with a most violent explosion. Dr. Faraday said it would not be safe to perform the experiment in that form, but the same phenomenon occurs when water is dropped into highly heated oil, as he exhibited; and the continued small explosions that ensue when the wick of a candle is moistened may be attributed to the same cause. The "fur" which is formed in kettles and boilers, and the mode of its removal, constituted

the concluding branch of Dr. Faraday's subject. The fur deposited in kettles consists of carbonate of lime, which is deposited from water by the process of boiling, and the extent to which this matter will accumulate was shown by various specimens extracted from kettles and steam-engine boilers. The incrustation of boilers, indeed, sometimes becomes so great as to form a serious impediment to the working of the engine; and, in one specimen, taken from a boiler, the crust had become two or three inches thick. The inconvenience arising from this deposition in kettles and boilers, may, however, be readily removed by a recent practical adaptation of chemical principles. By the introduction of muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac) into a furred kettle the muriatic acid combines with the lime, and forms a soluble product, and in this manner the fur may be washed out.

SIR JAMES DUKE, BART, M.P.—On Thursday evening the Lord-Provost, magistrates, and council in Edinburgh gave a magnificent entertainment in the British Hotel, Queen-street, Edinburgh, to Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P. for the city of London, as an acknowledgment of the magnificent hospitality with which the hon. baronet entertained the corporation of that city at the Mansion House some time ago.

THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON has invited the Lord Mayor of London to a grand banquet, in return for his lordship's hospitable entertainment a few weeks ago at the Mansion House to encourage the great Industrial Exhibition. The Lord Mayor has accepted the invitation, and the banquet will take place about the middle of next month in the Town Hall above the bar-gate of Southampton.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 17, Two o'clock.

### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nothing of importance was done yesterday in either House. The Lords rejected the Landlord and Tenant Bill, on the motion of Lord Beaumont, without division, and almost without remark. The Commons met at twelve o'clock, and went into committee on the Mercantile Marine Bill till three, when they adjourned, as a mark of respect to the late Duke of Cambridge.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.—News has been received by the "Cambria" steam-ship to the 3rd inst. Professor Webster has confessed the murder of Dr. Parkman. He states that the deceased went to his (the professor's) room on the fatal day to receive some money owing to him by the prisoner—that he provoked him without measure by taunting reproaches and threats—thrust his fist in his face, and called him liar, scoundrel, &c., and that, in the heat of passion thus roused, he (prisoner) dealt a sudden blow at the deceased, which almost immediately destroyed his life. His confession, which is very long, adds, that the thought of proclaiming the deed, and explaining the circumstances, never entered his head, but that he at once determined on concealment, and took measures for that purpose with singular composure and skill. He confesses to having afterwards cut up the body; and, having burnt several parts, thrust the trunk into a sink. The confession seems to be pretty generally believed, but it is thought that it would have been of more avail to him if made immediately after the event. He solemnly declares that he never for a moment premeditated the murder, and asserts that his temper has been always uncontrollable.—In the Congress the slavery question continued to occupy the House, and there appeared to be but little chance of an early decision.—From Canada we learn that the bill to increase the number of representatives in the Parliament to 150 was rejected. The address to the Queen in favour of placing the Clergy Reserves at the disposal of the Legislature, and also expressing satisfaction with the Home Government, was adopted by a large majority.—The American subjects detained by the authorities of Cuba continued under trial, the proceedings being conducted with the utmost deliberation. Despatches to the United States squadron off Cuba had been forwarded from Washington, containing, it was supposed, peremptory orders for the enforcement of the application for the release of the prisoners.—The great Table Rock at Niagara Falls had given way, but providentially the persons on it at the time were enabled to escape.

### FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The mortal remains of the youngest son of George III., his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were yesterday consigned to their temporary resting-place, in a vault beneath Kew Church, in the immediate vicinity of Cambridge-cottage, the favourite suburban residence of the deceased Prince and his family. We say "temporary resting-place," because it is intended to erect a family mausoleum in a portion of the Royal grounds near the church, where the deceased Prince had more than once expressed his desire to be laid after death, and to this spot the coffin, containing the remains of his Royal Highness, will hereafter be removed. The temporary vault is immediately beneath the entrance porch of the church, and opposite the altar window. It is detached from the public vaults, and an entrance has been effected by breaking through the crown of the arch. "The funeral arrangements," it is said, though scarcely confirmed by the following particulars, "were of the most unostentatious description"

—while, still further to insure the privacy of the ceremonial, it was arranged that the procession should move from Cambridge House shortly after six in the morning, and that the interment should take place at the hour of ten o'clock.

As early as 5 o'clock some few hundred persons had assembled on the brow of the hill opposite Cambridge House; and about this time the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Coldstream Guards (the late Duke's regiment) marched through Piccadilly, en route from St. George's Barracks, to Kew, where it had been arranged they should form a guard of honour to receive the Royal remains upon their arrival at the cottage. 100 men of the regiment filed off at Cambridge House, and formed in the court-yard in front of the mansion; a squadron of the 2nd Life Guards also arrived to take part in the ceremonial. At 6 o'clock the number of persons assembled had considerably increased, and all the windows of the houses within view were occupied. The hearse and other paraphernalia now arrived, and the marshalling of the procession was at once proceeded with. It consisted of 8 carriages-and-four; the carriage of the late Duke, drawn by six horses, conveying Baron Knesebeck, the bearer of the coronet and cushion, and Colonel Hay, bearer of the baton and cushion of his Royal Highness; and the hearse, drawn by eight horses, and escorted by a company of the 1st Life Guards, all the officers wearing black crape scarfs, and crape round their helmets.

The procession, on leaving Cambridge House, moved slowly towards Hyde Park Corner, before reaching which one of the most touching incidents of the day occurred. Seated at one of the partially-closed windows of Gloucester House, was observed the venerable sister of the deceased Prince, the Duchess of Gloucester, apparently absorbed in grief. At Knightsbridge, Kensington, and Hammersmith, the church bells were muffled, and tolled minute peals, while the shops were, for the most part, closed, and business entirely suspended. At Kensington, the royal standard floated half-mast high from the church-steeple, and the children of the parochial schools were drawn up in the churchyard. The people of the place also came out in large numbers to witness the progress of the procession through the town; though many of them treated it as a holiday spectacle, to the displeasure of others.

At about half-past nine o'clock the funeral was joined by Prince George of Cambridge (chief mourner), Prince Albert, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, with their attendants, and the Marquis of Breadalbane (Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household). The Duke of Wellington arrived at nine o'clock in an open phaeton. His Grace wore a plain suit of black, and having been furnished with a crape scarf, and hatband, walked across the road into the church, and after looking at the vault and the interior of the sacred edifice, returned to the churchyard and sat down under a tree to await the arrival of the cortege. Among the noblemen and gentlemen who arrived at the church before ten o'clock were Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Forester, and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. These gentlemen each wore scarfs and hatbands, and were seated in pews facing the altar, but neither they nor the Duke of Wellington took any part in the ceremony, except as spectators. The Duchess of Cambridge and her daughter occupied the royal pew.

The funeral-service was read by the late Duke's chaplain, and by the vicar of Kew. The coffin was borne by twelve colour-serjeants, remarkably fine men, yet whose united strength was scarcely equal to the burden. When it had been lowered into the vault, and the mourners had taken their places around, the organ, which had played the "Dead March in Saul" during the progress of the procession from the altar, ceased, and the service again proceeded. When the rev. chaplain commenced reading the Lord's prayer, the Duchess of Cambridge, who had been resting on the arm of her son, the present duke, knelt down at the entrance of the vault, and remained in an attitude of fervent supplication for some moments.

At dusk last evening, the Duchess of Cambridge, with the princesses her daughters, Prince George, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, proceeded to the church to take a last view of the coffin containing the remains of their beloved relative.

IRELAND.—Mr. John O'Connell's shadowy Repeal Association has died out from fair starvation. This long-expected *finale* has, perhaps, been precipitated by the appointment, in itself unobjectionable, of Mr. Maurice O'Connell to the office of the collector-general of taxes. At the meeting on Monday the doom of Repeal was announced by "the leader" moving, that the association do adjourn until such time as the committee shall have received such an assurance of support from the country as should justify them in again opening their doors. The motion was put and carried "in solemn silence"—a silence rendered more impressive by the fact that the week's rent sank to £4 10s.—the minimum point since Mr. John O'Connell's rash attempt to assume the place of the deceased "Liberator."

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, July 17.

With very fine weather for the growing crops, all through the country, and fair supplies of foreign grain, the trade in Mark-lane to-day is very limited; prices are without variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 410 qrs.; Foreign, 8,810 qrs. Barley—Foreign, 5,670 qrs. Oats—English, 660 qrs.; Foreign, 21,560 qrs. Flour—English, 1,539 sacks; Foreign, 590 sacks.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. C." If the churchwardens were ratepayers, we think they had a right to vote, and custom could not deprive them of it.

"A Baptist Minister." We are reluctantly obliged to omit his excellent letter, which, if we had had room, would have been inserted last week.

"James Richards." We will make inquiry on the subject.

"A British Teacher." Our space is already pre-occupied.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1850.

#### SUMMARY.

THE Legislature is now engaged in winding-up, as expeditiously as possible, the business of the session, but, from present appearances, there is little probability of its being completed before the middle of next month. Members of Parliament who are not officially tied to the Treasury Bench, or who can dispense with conscientious scruples, and stand in no fear of independent constituencies, are already hastening away from the stifled atmosphere of Palace-yard, and leaving the remaining business to be scrambled through by those whom necessity compels to remain behind. Unless any special exigency arise, we may regard the attendance in the Lower House on Tuesday se'nnight as the last considerable muster of hon. members prior to the prorogation. The specific reason for this unwonted show of numbers was the debate on the new Post-office regulations—a question which has excited so great an outcry amongst weekly-newspaper proprietors, that the House was obliged to re-consider the question. The debate, somewhat unexpectedly, resulted in a compromise. Mr. Locke's motion was for an inquiry on the subject, and the resumption of the Sunday delivery until it was completed. Lord John Russell assented to the inquiry, but declined to suspend the new regulations during the interim. After a lengthened debate, in which Mr. Roebuck took the opportunity of discussing several irrelevant subjects, and denouncing Dissenters generally as wishing to force their Sabbatarian views on the country, the amended resolution was adopted. Lord Ashley's proposition, to adhere to the present system, was, however, supported by a large and respectable minority. The proposed inquiry will, we suppose, be at once entered upon, and perhaps completed before the end of the session. We are in hopes that, if it does not establish the sound policy of a total closing of the Post-office on the Sunday, it will be the means of bringing into operation new modes of economizing time and labour in that department, and so relieve Post-office officials on that day.

In both Houses the Parliamentary franchise has been a prominent topic. Prior to the Post-office debate in the House of Commons, an interesting discussion was raised by Mr. Locke King on his motion to extend the right of franchise to all occupiers of ten-pound houses in counties. The debate which followed diverged into a general disquisition on the question of Parliamentary reform, in the course of which Mr. George Thompson signalized himself in an able and pointed speech. His appeals to the Premier to take the initiative in a comprehensive measure only provoked a sneering reply. Lord John Russell did not mistake the call of the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets for the expression of public opinion. No; the country was strongly in favour of the constitution, and against any reform which was incompatible and inconsistent with the maintenance of the monarchy and the House of Lords. If the people of this country are so strongly in favour of the present constitution, surely there could not be any great danger in enabling a greater number to support it with their votes. But it is not worth while to enter upon any argument upon a question which Ministers are determined to postpone. There is a general impression—and those papers which are supposed most nearly to represent Ministerial opinions countenance it—that a general measure to

improve some of the details of the Reform Act will be introduced early next session by Government. Perhaps so; but, after the recent declarations of Lord John Russell, we may imagine what will be the practical value of such a measure. The Irish Franchise Bill has been read a third time, and passed, in the House of Lords, almost without remark. Having rendered it almost nugatory, there was no need for the obstructives to offer further opposition. In a few days, at most, the "amended" bill will come before the Lower House for reconsideration. We will not anticipate the issue.

Not a little of the time of the House of Commons, during the past week, has been bestowed upon ecclesiastical questions. The Marriages Bill has survived the determined and vexatious obstructions of its opponents in the Lower, only, we fear, to be sacrificed in the Upper House. Although read a third time on Wednesday, it was only passed on Monday. We observe that the *Times* solemnly calls upon their Lordships to reject the measure, as fraught with doubt and danger, so uncalled for, and so little desired. But the *Times* has a clerical editor, and in the belief, we suppose, that this bill would tend to lessen their priestly authority, the clergy have, for the most part, been most bitter and persevering in their hostility to its progress. Such a spirit is but a specimen of what may be expected when the time has arrived for dealing with the Church and State question. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill has again been the subject of animated discussion in the House of Commons, and Lord John Russell, the whilom Church-reformer, has had no light work in defending the utility of deans and chapters, and combating the radical propositions of his Conservative opponents. Mr. Gladstone's proposition for the appointment of additional bishoprics, the cost of which is chiefly to be defrayed by private contributions, was resisted by his lordship as dangerous to the future position of the Church in relation to the State, while Mr. Sidney Herbert's motion for the reform of capital bodies met with equal opposition. On the whole, the debate was interesting and significant. Mr. Gladstone, with considerable severity, pointed out some of the most glaring corruptions in the State Church—such as that there are great emoluments to large bodies of men, without practical duties; and called for their speedy and effectual redress. Can it be that the sudden zeal of the hon. member for the University of Oxford has any connexion with the new post in which he is said to have been installed as leader of the opposition? or that "Church reform" is to be an element in the new creeds of the united Peellites and Protectionists? While dealing with ecclesiastical questions, we may remark that Mr. Bright, in Committee of Supply made a vigorous and not unsuccessful protest against the annual grants to ministers of various denominations in Canada. Sir G. Grey, after a feeble defence of these grants, stated that they would be discontinued as the recipients die off. In the course of the discussion, it came out that the Bishop of Montreal, the Archdeacon of Quebec, and the Rector of Quebec, to whom considerable votes are separately made, are one and the same person!

The House of Lords has been busy in hurrying the measures which have been sent up from the Commons. The Metropolitan Interments Bill has been read a third time, and passed almost without a word of remark. On the Railway Abandonment Bill Ministers were unsuccessful in attempting to carry the amended clauses of the Lower House; and the third reading of the County Courts Extension Bill gave Lord Brougham an opportunity of mentioning that he intended to visit the United States in the spring of next year. The Factories Bill, in spite of the Duke of Richmond, has also made safe progress.

The new legal changes consequent upon the retirement of Lord Cottenham have met with more general approbation than is usual with Whig appointments. Sir Thomas Wilde has been made President of the House of Lords under the title of Lord Keeper—that office in future to be distinct from the Chancellorship. The occupant of the latter office has not yet been named. Sir John Jervis succeeds to the vacant post of Chief Justice; Sir John Romilly to that of Attorney-General; and Mr. Cockburn receives his reward for his late speech on the Palmerston debate, in the Solicitor-Generalship. From the latter two appointments we may hope for some decided progress in law reform. By some further alterations it is supposed that Mr. Roebuck will come to be solicitor-General. But this is only matter of surmise. It will, however, go a great way to account for the hon. member's coyness in bringing forward his motion on the Irish Church.

The death of "the great statesman" maintains its sombre supremacy in the public mind, casting a funeral shade over every place of assembly, and scarcely yet retreating from those home scenes where only the memory of private sorrows can long abide. The greatness of the living man is felt by the greatness of the vacancy he has left behind

him. In the Commons he is missed every hour from "the accustomed seat"—in the City he is involuntarily quoted, as though his opinion could still be invoked—with journalists, his name is ever on the pen, and the writer starts to remember the familiar characters are unchangeably historic. How shall we do him honour? is now the grateful, mournful question heard on every side but one. The citizens of London crowd into the Mansion-house to discuss and subscribe for a monumental statue in their Guildhall—senators turn their eyes to Westminster Abbey—workmen cheerfully club together to build him a high and well-sculptured image—ballast-labourers and policemen gratefully add large sums to the same fund—while nearly every large town in the provinces claims a right to memorialize him in similar fashion. Anecdotes of his personal virtues—his disinterestedness, his generosity, his freedom from private antipathies in consequence of political opposition—are eagerly recollected and repeated. Mr. Drummond tells at the Mansion-house, with an emotion of which he need not be ashamed, how they two were school-fellows at Harrow, entered Parliament together, and never ceased to be warm friends. Only are the Protectionists, as a party, backward in this general lament. From the mouth of Disraeli, in their name and his own, the renunciation of all unkindly recollections, and the expression of admiration that cannot but be felt, would be peculiarly graceful: to withhold it will be alike unworthy of the man and the chief.

The trial of Pate for the assault upon the Queen requires a few words of comment. The sentence—seven years' transportation—was not, we think, very severe, if the man were really sane, of which there is considerable doubt; but it should serve as a precedent for the infliction of heavier penalties than are usually awarded to cowardly ruffians guilty of assaulting unprotected females. The judge's charge to the jury was rather more loyal than becomes any utterance from that Bench over which Justice should sit in solitary supremacy; but still more objectionable was his address to the prisoner, in which he is distinctly informed that but for his respectable connexions he would be thrice whipped during his imprisonment. If that plea is to be admitted in mitigation of punishment, the very equivocal term should be strictly defined; it might then be substituted for that sometime merciful fiction, "benefit of clergy." Mr. Geo. Thompson, it will be seen by our Parliamentary report, very promptly and properly called attention to the subject; but loyalty in a judge is an offence that must indeed "smell rank" to offend ministerial nostrils.

News from France is chiefly of the scenic kind—scenes in the Chamber, and scenes in the Departments. In the former, an amendment on the press law, requiring every newspaper article, however short or unimportant, to have the writer's signature attached to it, is carried, to the great surprise of all parties and to the embarrassment of some. M. Emile Girardin takes fire at the application of the epithet "catastrophe" to the Revolution; and M. Dupin, the impartial president, censures the Montagnards for quarrelling about phrases. Louis Napoleon has been starring it in the Departments, exciting the popular enthusiasm in his favour by liberal speeches and "munificent" gifts—chiefly crosses of the Legion of Honour.

After several years' conflict and negotiation, the Schleswig-Holstein question remains in its original state. The Duchies have been left to their fate by Prussia, on the part of Germany, who has made a separate treaty with Denmark. The sturdy inhabitants of these disputed provinces are prepared for a vigorous resistance to the Danish army, which has probably by this time entered their territory. What the first result of an appeal to arms may be it is impossible to say; but, deserted by her allies, there is little doubt that Schleswig-Holstein will be obliged ultimately to succumb. It appears, that not only is Denmark backed by a Russian fleet in the Baltic, but by a protocol signed respectively by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Sweden, guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish monarchy. In this last important declaration Prussia had no share; but, with the whole of Northern Germany, is understood to dissent from the proceeding. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the popular feeling in that country is strongly and unmistakably in favour of the independence of the Duchies, and that, if the latter are defeated by the Danes, a very dangerous exhibition of its violence may be made, and still further complicate the question at issue. So many questions and interests are involved in this dispute, that we can scarcely, as yet, be near the end.

General Haynau, the butcher-general of the Hungarians, has been summarily dismissed from his post of military governor of that country. The alleged reason for this sudden disgrace is curious, if it be true. The General has lately been more merciful than was agreeable to the Court party. He is accused of having set at liberty, without the slightest inquiry, several individuals of republican opinions, and known to be dangerous to the im-



perial family, but chiefly of having pardoned Bezerey, the confidential friend of Kossuth. How vividly does this single fact bring before our minds the true state of the country cursed by such a government. Haynau too liberal for the Austrian Government! Volumes could not reveal more.

The birth and death of a Spanish prince are prominent amongst the events of the week, and suggestive of the future fortune of the Duke de Montpensier, Louis Philippe's son. Possibly, the result was calculated upon by the intriguing ex-king when he consummated that deed of villany—the marriage of the poor Queen with her half-witted cousin. Happily, Isabella is in good health, and may live to frustrate the ambitious schemes of the Orleans family.

#### FIDDLE-FADDLE.

THE times are easy, and the people are patient. Plenty stifles politics, as a good dinner beclouds the clear intellect. When trade is stirring, employment general, wages sufficient, and food cheap and abundant, the country is never very critical on the proceedings of Government. National good-humour, as well as individual, is far more affected than many suppose, by the state of the larder. Ministers have a quiet time of it when smiling prosperity is the temporary guest of the people. They know it, and commonly take advantage of it. Are jobs to be perpetrated? this is the favourable opportunity. Is it thought desirable to let the vessel of the State lose a point or two of the compass, and wear away to leeward? it may be done now without exciting observation. Difficulties are postponed—inconvenient pledges are abandoned—and even the policy that is professedly followed becomes an affair of comparative indifference. The Whigs, never very resolute save when they are clearly in the wrong, are, at such a season as we have described, quite lack-a-daisical. The helm sways to and fro in their hands ungoverned. Nothing whatever betokens a settled purpose, nor energetic supervision. Business falls into arrears—measures, one after another, are sacrificed—delay, like a dry rot, eats up good intentions. The rulers almost cease to keep watch. They do duty with a lubberly air—and the little spirit which they have is invariably displayed in mischief rather than in work.

But if the Government lacks a purpose, the enemies of the people not only have one, but they prosecute it with increased determination. Feebleness of will, on the part of those who are in possession of place and power, invites them to active encroachment. If they do not openly assail existing institutions—a course which might possibly elicit a more hearty antagonism than they care to face—they do what, in effect, amounts to the same thing. They hinder the work of reparation which faulty construction and the lapse of time have rendered necessary. They see one large department of our representative system falling into ruinous decay. It needs not that they should hasten the progress of destruction, by pulling down a single stone of the tottering edifice. Their object will be fully answered by hindering timely repairs. And this they are doing with hearty good-will. Ministers proposed a new Franchise Bill for Ireland, at the commencement of the session—not before it was wanted—for the county constituency of the sister isle has dwindled down to some 30,000 voters. Why they did not push on their measure when time was before them, none could explain, except on the supposition that they were not over anxious for its success. The measure went up to the House of Lords with antecedents which emboldened opposition. "You are quite at liberty to mangle, or to reject," had already been inscribed upon it by the Whigs, in letters not hard to be deciphered. The Lords, of course, have acted upon the hint. They have sucked the marrow out of the bill, and returned it to the Commons a pithless bone. Speculation is now busy as to what will be done with it. We venture to predict that, with trifling modifications, too insignificant to affect its character, it will be accepted in its present worthless shape, and Ireland will still remain an electoral preserve for Protectionist landlords.

It is perceived, felt, and acknowledged, on all hands, that the constitutional settlement of 1832, grievously as it fell short at first of national wants, has since then afforded an increasingly inadequate representation of public opinion. During the last twenty years population has vastly increased—knowledge has been widely diffused—traditional notions, without number, have perished—mighty interests have sprung up and developed themselves—new wants have been engendered—new modes of transacting business have been adopted—new and higher standards of judgment have been recognised. The representative system which barely sufficed in 1832, and which, in practical value, disappointed the expectations of all earnest reformers, is becoming every day less competent to give a truthful reflection of the country's mind and will. As a people, we have out-

grown our electoral institutions, are outgrowing them, and shall continue to outgrow them. To all practical purposes, the effect is the same as a decay in the institutions themselves—just as a coat which a lad can no longer pull on, however decent it may be, is quite as unserviceable to him as one in tatters. Everybody is convinced that a change there *must* be before long—and most people believe that even the Whigs, taking advantage of the obvious necessity, might succeed in carrying through a large and well-considered measure of Parliamentary Reform. Here, however, they show just the same irresolution as in every other matter which does not happen to menace their own tenure of power. They admit the evil—but they neither propose a remedy themselves, nor accept of one when proposed by others. Great changes they repudiate as revolutionary—small ones as inadequate. At an early period of the session they have other things to think of—in July, it is too late. Mr. Hume and Mr. Locke King meet with the same insolence of official annering. The bold and the cautious are alike pooh-poohed—and whilst Australia gets a constitution, England goes without reform. The "only possible Administration," so far as popular claims are concerned, is also, naturally enough, a "do-nothing Administration."

The same lack of will, the same absence of policy and plan, the same readiness to compound for half-measures, characterises the doings of the Whigs in regard to the Church. They allow their own proposals, which are conceived in timidity, to be plucked in pieces before their eyes, and humbly content themselves with justifying the disinterested motives of those who send back their bills so mutilated that they can hardly be identified. "Never mind" describes their mood—"Split the difference" is the sum of their policy. Accordingly, even in affairs which *ought* to concern them, they are at no pains to put things on a creditable footing—as witness their bill for amending the Ecclesiastical Commission—and in affairs with which they *ought not* to meddle, they are the willing tools of the episcopal bench—as they have proved, by grafting, at ecclesiastical suggestion, provisions for Church extension upon a bill for extramural interments. They undertake an inquiry into the educational plans of the universities, and advertise beforehand that they mean to appoint commissioners from whom a favourable verdict may be anticipated. They put the great seal into commission just long enough to express their own conviction that the judicial and political functions of the Chancellorship ought not to be vested in the same person, and then they fill the vacant office without having even proposed a change. Towards the close of the session they throw overboard all their dummies—that is, measures introduced to Parliament merely, as it would seem, to make a show of business. All things come alike to them. If they carry their timid compromises, well—if not, why, no great harm is done. Victorious or defeated, they stick to office—and their supporters ask us to be thankful that we enjoy a *liberal* Government.

This fiddle-faddle may do whilst trade is prosperous. But when a reverse is experienced—what then? Will it be found to have conserved anything good, or really to have postponed anything dangerous? Just the contrary. Lord John Russell is like a captain who cares not to put and keep his ship in trim during fair weather, and who, consequently, will be unable to manage her in foul. In the next political gale, if everything does not "go by the board," it will not be on account of his foresight or precaution. He makes nothing "taut." He preserves no discipline. He acquires neither experience for himself, nor confidence from others. He tides over session after session, and calls it statesmanship. A storm of national adversity, or ill-humour, will find him, and, if he do not mind, his "craft" also, utterly unfit to face it. Sir Robert Peel saw the danger of yielding to the selfishness of his party, and became one of Europe's greatest men—Lord John Russell, who rules by a balance of parties, or rather who is *ruled* by both, bids fair to sink into swift oblivion. History will make nothing of his name but a symbol of compromise.

#### THE LAW OF LIFE FOR LIFE.

WE congratulate those who, like ourselves, are anxious for the abolition of capital punishments, on the recent debate in the House of Commons on the annual motion to that effect. To the narrowness of the majority against it, we attach no importance, deeming the circumstance indicative rather of Parliamentary disinclination to entertain any serious subject at this period of the session, than of increased reluctance to negative Mr. Ewart's beneficent proposal. But the feebleness of the argumentative resistance offered by Sir George Grey, as the solitary apologist for the infliction of death by law—his avowed abandonment of all the higher grounds of the controversy, boastfully maintained on previous occasions as impregnable—his cautious retreat within the lines of timid, temporary justification—his undisguised

difficulty in reconciling his official practice to his theory, and both or either to his personal attributes—these, contrasting with the bold and spirited tone of the abolitionists, fairly afford a large amount of gratification and encouragement.

Capital punishment—the argument of its defenders now runs—is inflicted only on wilful, deliberate murderers; and on them rather by the permission than at the requirement of the Divine law—a permission given in order to gratify the instincts of human nature, and to promote the security of human life: the highest penalty is reserved for the highest offence; and its example is intended to terrify those to whose degradation no other motive could descend. Thus from invalidated citations resort is had to ambiguous instincts, and to the testimony of statistics is preferred the looser evidence of general effect. Human nature, it is said, instinctively shudders at the spectacle of deliberate, unprovoked man-slaying, and demands retaliation on the homicide—society refuses to be polluted and endangered by the presence of the wretch; government must provide for the execution of the sentiment, lest it break out into informal acts of revenge and self-defence;—both ends are secured—so far as fallible judgment can secure them—both the infliction of substantial justice on the criminal, and the promotion of public safety—by the maintenance of the law which punishes with death the purposed destruction of human life.

The argument thus put—and it is the form in which it was put by Sir George Grey, or into which it was elaborated and polished the next morning by the *Times*—admits of a singularly complete and effective reply. Granting that permission is given by Supreme Authority to the individual and to the race, to take away life when absolutely necessary to self-protection—admitting that there may be worse evils in a community than the office of the executioner, and that a salutary influence may, under certain circumstances, be exerted on certain natures by the public infliction of death—it is yet to be gravely demurred to that legislation should always proceed on the basis of instincts, natural indeed, and beneficial in their legitimate action, but intended to be restrained by reason, and to be counteracted by other impulses. The instincts of humanity are strongest in its infancy—their proportionate development and balanced action is the object of that educational process called civilisation. That retaliation is amongst them is obvious; but is not its supremacy tantamount to the continuance of barbarism? is not its counteraction, by the excitement of the moral sense—by the exercise of judgment, and the appeal to compassion—the business of the wise, benevolent legislator?

As to the other side of the argument—the influence exerted by death punishment in favour of social security—that, of course, must be judged of by the degree in which men are affected by the fear of death, in which that fear is strengthened by the notorious infliction of that punishment, and in which they are deterred by it from the commission of murder. That men fear death only as children fear the dark, is one of the wisest sentences of one of the wisest of men. No motive is more unequal in its degree, or more uncertain in its operation. We all fear death sometimes—none of us fear it at all times. The conditions of the case are so fluctuating and varied that generalisation upon it is unusually hazardous. A singularly apt and very melancholy illustration occurs in unhappy propinquity to the argument; to which, indeed, striking illustrations are seldom wanting. Two men were condemned last week to punishments far below, in general estimation, that of death. The one was an ex-pugilist—a brutal, drunken husband, consummating his brutalities by virtually killing his wife. The other was a man of ability, education, and refinement; but vain and weak—spending more than his means in the ambition of a stage-manager—appropriating entrusted funds to relieve his private exigencies—convicted, and sentenced to the unexpected doom of ten years' transportation. Both deliberately committed self-murder the first opportune hour after their sentence. To insanity is considerably ascribed by the jury the commission of the *felo de se*; but never was a verdict more utterly unsustained by antecedent evidence. The unhappy culprit made deliberate choice of death, in the one case, to a life of toil—in the other, probably, to a period of shame. In temperament, social condition, and crime, they are strikingly contrasted—the temptations that overcame the one would have no force with the other—but they unite in the determination to die, so little was their fear of death! rather than suffer hardship and ignominy. Probably neither would have taken so much pains to escape the gallows—its vulgar martyrdom would have stimulated the besotted brutishness of the prize-fighter, its opportunity for a theatrical exit from life have consoled the wounded vanity of the ruined gentleman. How far would the fear of death go to deter these men from what is called—we will not now expose how loosely—the highest offence



capable of commission? In the one case it did not—in the other it evidently would not. The certainty of life-long imprisonment might have deterred the one; the other was not of a nature to be influenced by threats of punishment at all. Radical must be the revision of our criminal code, because radically false is our theory of crime—it is only the worst form of the error that is seen in "the law of life for life."

#### "A PLEA FOR THE VERY POOR."

A VOLUME under this title has recently been published, as their first general report, by the committee of the "Leicester-square Soup-kitchen, and Mount St. Bernard Hospice." The institution, it may be necessary to state, is situated in Ham-yard, Great Windmill-street. It does not confine its operations to the bestowment of casual relief, in the shape of food and rest, but provides a more permanent asylum for the utterly helpless, endeavours to procure employment for the industrious but unemployed, and imparts religious instruction to all who are willing to receive it from the hand that bestows more substantial charity. It has, in these various ways, effected an incalculable amount of real and lasting good. The physical suffering it has relieved or averted is beyond computation—the moral benefits it has indirectly conferred are, necessarily, still less capable of estimate. Its books record that hundreds of destitute poor, from various classes—artisans, labourers, decayed tradesmen, and even professional men—have crowded daily to its doors, to receive rations of soup, bread, rice, &c.; many of them conveying it to their impoverished, wretched homes; others consuming it on the spot, with eagerness, but gratitude and order; some finding a resting-place for the night within its hospitable walls, and many more gladly availing themselves of its provisions for cleanly, healthful ablution. It has attracted the notice and excited the benevolence of many of the higher and wealthier classes, drawn attention to the condition of the poor in other localities, and served as the model and the occasion of similar establishments.

The volume before us does not confine itself to reporting the details of the particulars we have thus summed up; but is, in fact, a complete history of what has been done within the last two or three years to ascertain the circumstances and relieve the necessities of "the very poor" of the metropolis. We might fairly take exception to it in several respects—such as its declamatory tone, its unnecessary oppugnancy to political economists and certain political institutions, and its somewhat ostentatious exhibition of the sayings and doings of its own officials. But, notwithstanding these abatements, it is really a volume of considerable value, as a summary of information painfully interesting and terribly important.

"The very poor!" We cannot forbear repeating the phrase, and giving utterance to a reflection or two excited by its melancholy echo. Poverty is not necessarily a painful, but neither is it a pleasing, picture. The absence of all that the world calls wealth—the "daily bread" earned by daily toil—scarce a superfluity, and seldom a holiday—perpetual pinching, and occasional privation—want always at the door, and sometimes on the hearth—the desecrations of life hard to maintain, its amenities very virtues in the old meaning of the word—honesty often a sore struggle, industry a necessity, frugality almost hopeless because nothing to save, and kindness self-denial—that is the poverty of life-like prose and of true poetry. Who, then, must be "the very poor?" Who but the hungry, the homeless, the destitute orphan and widow, the outcast, the very wretched? How can they but be sinful and sorrowful—a burden of woe to themselves, a presence of rebuke and danger to society? And for them what "plea" can be needed beyond the knowledge that they are—the sight of their raggedness and the hearing of their inarticulate cry? Not the heart-hardening repetition of simulated sorrow—not the nuisance of street mendicancy—not the maxims of political economy, nor the recollection of public provision—not the beauty of summer weather, nor the buoyancy of commerce—should close the ear or heart to any "plea" that tells at once, like that we quote above, of what is suffered by "the very poor," even at the mildest season and most favouring times, and how they can be relieved, benefited, and blessed.

LIEUTENANT GALE ascended in his balloon from Shoreham on Monday evening week. The wind carried him across the Channel, and he was obliged to throw out all his ballast to prevent a descent in the sea: eventually he got to land at midnight, about twelve miles from Dieppe, but the balloon could not surmount the high cliffs. Lieutenant Gale managed to land on the beach below. When he got to a cottage, a gendarme was sent for, and the aeronaut was looked upon as a suspicious character, his account of the voyage through the air not gaining credence. At last, however, all was explained, and the balloon was secured for its owner.

#### THE PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

(From the Norfolk News.)

This movement is advancing with rapidity. The observations in the leading journals on Mr. Locke King's recent motion for extending the county franchise to every £10 occupier, indicate that the necessity for a re-adjustment of our electoral system is almost everywhere admitted. We give the following citations in illustration of our remark:—

The *Times* says, "We shall some day live to see every respectable householder in this country, whether in town or village, in possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Why not? No man can say whether such a constituency would be less Conservative than the present, which, after all, is a bungling complicated scheme, incurring all the odium of an aristocratic feeling, with but little of the reality."

The *Morning Chronicle*, the organ of the free-trade Conservative or Peel party, writes very strongly on the importance of settling the question, apprehensive of greater changes being hereafter demanded than would be now accepted. It says, "We must express our very serious conviction, that the whole matter is rapidly outgrowing his lordship's contemptuous reliance as well as his ambiguous and insincere patronage, and that the time is not distant when he will become painfully conscious of having trifled with a great question, and frittered away a precious opportunity."

We have been accused of a desire to encourage anarchy and confusion, in consequence of our advocacy of the largest possible extension of popular rights. Not only Tories, but Whigs have joined in this accusation; but we have lived to read in the pages of the ultra Tory-Protestant-ascendency-Protectionist *Standard*, the following apology for universal suffrage:—

"We do not believe that universal suffrage would deteriorate the condition of any really valuable class, or really valuable institution in the country. It is altogether a groundless fear, that the predominance of a more numerous class in directing the popular will, would prove injurious to the aristocracy of this country." "For our part, if we have a fear upon the subject," continues the candid *Standard*, "it is a fear that universal suffrage would (we speak seriously) render the aristocracy too strong for their own welfare, and for the welfare of the nation. A universal suffrage would not have passed the bill of 1832; would not have surrendered all political power to the Capetocracy in 1832; would not have passed the cruel Poor Law of 1834; would not have passed the Currency Bill of 1844; would not have submitted to the affliction of free trade, or the cruelty of the factory system for a single year; would not have connived at the smothering all evidence of the real authors of the Irish rebellion of 1848; would not have whitewashed Lord Palmerston, the other day. In short, there is scarcely one of the mischievous measures of the last twenty-five years, that a universal suffrage parliament would have sanctioned, and we are at a loss to guess any equally mischievous measures that a universal suffrage parliament could have adopted."

When the organ of absolutism throws the shield of its protection over the calumniated doctrine of universal suffrage, we may well exclaim, "In what strange times our lot is cast!" It would seem that all our opponents have been turned by some miracle into friends—but stay, there are the Whigs; are they prepared to give in to the popular demand? Can it be possible? They who first taught the doctrine, and then denounced those who received it, and denounced those the loudest who remained the most faithful! The Whigs—are they ready to repent of their apostasy? What says their organ, the *Globe*? In an article on Mr. Locke King's motion we find these words:—

"We are glad to find nothing in Lord John Russell's speech which would prevent his engraving Mr. Locke King's proposals on his intended measures for removing the irregularities of the present suffrage."

"Intended measures"—what remarkable words! The Whigs intend, then, to do something. Finality is repudiated. The Treasury organ is indignant that Lord John should ever have been accused of indifference to the suffrage movement. It protests that "it is a mere insult to common sense to pretend that Lord John Russell can possibly be indifferent to the progressive development of the franchise."

The suffrage movement is in that stage in which the free-trade struggle was when everybody admitted that the then existing corn-laws could not be maintained. All parties now say that our present electoral system is too restricted—it must be made more popular. The Whigs will have something to propose analogous to the fixed duty—the Tories something corresponding to the modified sliding-scale. If the people prove themselves in earnest, every attempted compromise will be rejected, and such a measure ultimately secured as will place the power of Parliament in the hands of the people, and ensure for all the blessings of cheap, just, and impartial government.

MADIE. Jenny Lind is engaged to sing for the Philharmonic Society of Liverpool on the 18th and 19th of August, before she sails for America. It is said she is to receive £1,000 for her services.

At a Temperance "Jubilee" held a few weeks ago at Boston, several of the Southern delegates refused to sit on the platform with coloured men; and one of them (an Irishman by birth) begged the reporters to make no mention of the fact that there was a section of coloured boys in the procession, "as it might hurt the cause at the South!"

THE AUTHORITIES OF EDINBURGH are attempting to force upon the hackney-coach proprietors the uniform fare of one shilling within the Parliamentary boundaries of the city. The mode of resistance adopted by the proprietors was, at first, to withdraw all their coaches and cabs from the stands, and to let none except on their own terms at their establishments. From the *Scottish Press* of Saturday we find:—"A majority of them have already, we believe, been running their vehicles for the last day or two at the new rate, but from several cases which have come under our knowledge, there still seems to be a disposition to demand the old rates."

It is expected that three members of the Commission which Lord John Russell is going to send to the Universities will be the Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, and Professor Sedgwick.

#### PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

##### THE POST-OFFICE DIVISION.

The following are the names of the minority of ninety-two members of the House of Commons who voted in favour of Mr. Locke's motion for an address to the Crown, praying that inquiry be made "whether the amount of Sunday labour might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters, &c., on Sundays; and that pending such inquiry, her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give orders that the collection and delivery of letters, &c., on Sundays, shall be continued as heretofore."

Abdy, Sir T N	Porteus, Hon. J W	Ricardo, J L
Adair, H E	Edw. W J	Rodbeck, J A
Aglionby, H A	Gibson, Rt. Hon. T M	Romilly, Colonel
Anstey, T C	Greene, J	Sadler, J
Arkwright, G	Grey, R W	Selway, Colonel
Armstrong, Sir A	Hall, Sir B	Schobfield, W
Baring, H B	Hamilton, Lord C	Scully, E
Berkeley, C I G	Henry, A	Shelburne, Earl of
Blackall, S W	Heworth, L	Smith, M T
Blake, M J	Hildyard, R C	Smythe, Hon. G
Blewitt, R J	Hobhouse, T B	Somers, J P
Boyle, Hon. Colonel	Hodges, T T	Speelman, H J
Bright, J	Hornby, J	Stephenson, R
Brown, H	Knight, F W	Talbot, J H
Clay, J	Knox, Colonel	Tancred, H W
Cobden, R	Lowther, Hon. Col	Thompson, G
Cochrane, A D E W	Lowther, H	Thornley, T
Cockburn, A J E	M'Cullagh, W T	Tollmach, Hon. F J
Coke, Hon. E K	Mahon, O Gorman	Townley, J
Collins, W	Manners, Lord C S	Wall, C B
Crawford, W S	Marshall, J G	Walmley, Sir J
Crowder, B B	Marshall, W	Wawn, J T
Devereux, J T	Mitchell, T A	Willcox, B M G
D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. C T	Moffatt, G	Williams, T P
Divet, E	Molesworth, Sir W	Wilson, M
Dodd, G	Norrey, Sir D J	Worcester, Marq. of
Douglas, Sir C E	Nugent, Sir P	Wyllie, M
Drax, J S W S E	O'Connell, M J	
Ebrington, Viscount	O'Connell, M J	
Fagan, W	Osborne, R	
Fitzwilliam, Hon. G W	Pelham, Hon. D A	Locke, J
Forster, M	Pilkington, J	Hume, J
	Repton, G W J	

Mr. Hope's amendment for suspension of the Sunday delivery pending the inquiry, was adopted by the Government, and carried by 195 to 112 votes. The following is the list of members who voted on the occasion:—

##### MAJORITY.—AYES.

Abdy, Sir T N	Gibson, Rt. Hon. T M	Osborne, R
Adair, R A S	Glyn, G O	Packer, O W
Aglionby, H A	Granby, Marq. of	Page, Lord C
Anstey, T C	Greene, J	Palmerston, Viscount
Arkwright, G	Greenfield, C W	Parker, J
Armstrong, Sir A	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir B	Pearson, G
Baines, Rt. Hon. M T	Grey, R W	Pelham, Hon. D A
Baring, H B	Gwyn, H	Pigott, F
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir	Hall, Sir B	Pilkington, J
Y T	Hamilton, Lord C	Prior, Sir B
Bass, M T	Hantmer, Sir J	Repton, G W J
Bellier, R M	Hatfield, J	Ricardo, J L
Berkeley, C I G	Hawes, B	Ries, E R
Birch, Sir T B	Hayer, Rt. Hon. W G	Rish, H
Blackwall, S W	Henage, G H W	Rodbeck, J A
Blake, M J	Henley, J W	Romilly, Colonel
Blewitt, R J	Henry, Lord A	Romilly, Sir J
Bouverie, Hon. E F	Herray, Lord A	Russell, Lord J
Boyle, Hon. Colonel	Heworth, L	Sadler, J
Brand, T	Hildyard, R C	Selway, Colonel
Bremridge, R	Hill, Lord M	Sanders, G
Bright, J	Hobhouse, T B	Schobfield, W
Brookhurst, J	Hodges, T T	Scully, F
Brotherton, J	Holland, R	Seymour, Lord
Brown, H	Hornby, J	Shel, Rt. Hon. B L
Bunbury, E H	Howard, Lord E	Shelburne, Earl of
Burroughes, H N	Howard, Hon. C W G	Shaw, R A
Cabbell, S B	Howard, Hon. E G G	Smythe, Hon. G
Cardwell, E	Howard, P H	Somers, J P
Carter, J B	Hume, J	Somerville, M. Hon.
Cavendish, Hon. C C	Jervill, Sir J	Sir W M
Cavendish, W G	Johnstone, Sir J	Speelman, H J
Clay, J	Kershaw, J	Stephenson, R
Clay, Sir W	Knight, F W	Stuart, Lord D
Clive, H B	Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H	Sutton, J M
Cobden, R	Lacelles, H A W S	Talbot, C J H
Cockburn, A J E	Lemon, Sir C	Tancred, H
Coke, Hon. E K	Lennard, T B	Thompson, Colonel
Collins, W	Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir	Thompson, G
Cowper, Hon. W F	T F	Thornley, T
Crawford, W S	Lewis, G C	Tollmach, Hon. F J
Crowder, H B	Littleton, Hon. E R	Townley, J
Damer, Hon. Colonel	Locke, J	Tyne, Col. C J K
Devereux, J T	Lowther, Hon. Col.	Tyrell, Sir J F
D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. M	Lowther, H	Villiers, Hon. C
O T	M'Cullagh, W T	Vivian, J H
Divet, E	Mahon, O Gorman	Wakley, T
Dodd, G	Marshall, J G	Wall, C S
Douglas, Sir C E	Marshall, W	Walmley, Sir J
Dundas, Admiral	Martin, C W	Waller, J
Dundas, Rt. Hon. Sir D	Matheson, J	Watkins, Col. L
Ebrington, Viscount	Maule, Rt. Hon. F	Westhead, J P B
Ellice, Rt. Hon. E	Mitchell, T A	Willcox, B M G
Ellice, E	Moffatt, G	Williams, T P
Elliot, Hon. J E	Molesworth, Sir W	Wilson, M
Fagan, W	Morgan, O	Wilson, M
Ferguson, Colonel	Mosley, Hon. F M L	Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir
Ferguson, Sir R A	Muirglen, Earl of	G
Fitzpatrick, Rt. Hon. J W	Norrey, Lord	Worcester, Marq. of
Fitzwilliam, Hon. G W	Nugent, Sir P	Wyllie, M
Forster, M	O'Brien, J	
Fortescue, G	O'Brien, Sir M	
Fortescue, Hon. J W	O'Connell, M J	
Gaskell, J M	Ogle, S C H	

##### TELLERS.

Hope, A.

Adams, Sir T D



## MINORITY.—NOES.

Adderley, C B  
Alcock, T  
Bage, W  
Baring, T  
Bateson, T  
Beresford, W  
Blackstone, W S  
Booth, Sir R G  
Boyd, J  
Bramston, T W  
Buller, Sir J Y  
Burghley, Lord  
Buxton, Sir E N  
Chatterton, Colonel  
Chichester, Lord J L  
Childers, J W  
Colville, C R  
Compton, H C  
Conolly, T  
Cowan, C  
Dickson, S  
Disraeli, B  
Dod, J W  
Duncan, G  
Duncombe, Hon. A  
Duncombe, Hon. O  
Dundas, G  
Du Pré, C G  
East, Sir J B  
Edwards, H  
Egerton, Sir F  
Evans, W  
Evelyn, W J  
Farnham, E B  
Farrer, J  
Fellowes, E  
Floyer, J  
Forbes, W  
Fox, S W L

Frewen, C H  
Galway, Viscount  
Gladstone, Rt. Hon.  
W  
Goddard, A L  
Goode, E S  
Grogan, E  
Guernsey, Lord  
Halsey, T P  
Hamilton, G A  
Hardcastle, J A  
Hastie, Alex.  
Hastie, Arch.  
Heald, J  
Hildyard, T B T  
Hood, Sir A  
Hotham, Lord  
Ingila, Sir R H  
Jermyn, Earl  
Jones, Captain  
Knox, Colonel  
Lascelles, Hon. E  
Legh, G C  
Lewisham, Viscount  
Lockhart, W  
Long, W  
Mackenzie, W F  
McGregor, J  
McTaggart, Sir J  
Manners, Lord J  
Martin, S  
Masterman, J  
Miles, P W S  
Miles, W  
Milner, W M E  
Milnes, R M  
Moody, C A  
Mundy, W

Muntz, G F  
Newdegate, C N  
Newry & Morna, Viscount  
Noel, Hon. G J  
Palmer, Robert  
Perfect, R  
Plowden, W H C  
Plumptre, J P  
Portal, M  
Pusey, F  
Reid, Colonel  
Richards, R  
Robartes, T J A  
Scott, Hon. F  
Seymer, H K  
Sibthorp, Colonel  
Simeon, J  
Smith, M T  
Smyth, J G  
Sotheron, T H S  
Spoonner, R  
Stanford, A  
Stanford, J F  
Stanley, E  
Stuart, H  
Thompson, Mr. Ald.  
Tollemache, J  
Trollope, Sir J  
Verney, Sir H  
Vyse, R H R H  
Welby, G E  
Williams, J  
Wortley, Rt. Hon. J S  
Wyld, J

TELLERS.  
Ashley, Lord  
Grosvenor, Lord R

## SUFFRAGE-EXTENSION MOTION.—July 9.

Mr. Locke King's motion, to give the right of voting in English counties to all occupiers of tenements of £10 annual value, is lost by a majority of 69.

For the motion (including tellers) .....	102
Against it .....	161
The Speaker .....	1
Vacant Seats (Tamworth and Mayo) .....	2
Absent .....	390
	656

Had the 98 members who voted for Mr. Hume's Lesser Charter motion of the 28th February been all present on Tuesday, as they ought to have been, the minority in favour of Mr. Locke King's modified proposal would have been 138. As it is, ten members who joined Ministers in opposing Mr. Hume's Lesser Charter went over to Mr. Locke King.—Mr. William Brown, Mr. Carter, Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. William Evans, Mr. Thomas Benjamin Hobhouse, Mr. Howard (Cumberland), Mr. Hutt, Mr. Joseph Locke, Colonel Matheson, Mr. Tollemache (Grantham).

Ministers succeeded in defeating the motion by the following means:—

Ministerial and Official Votes .....	22
Liberal Votes .....	33
Conservative Votes .....	96
	161

## NAMES OF THE LIBERALS.

Abdy, Sir T. N.  
Armstrong, Sir A.  
Bagshaw, John  
Blackall, Maj. S. W.  
Crowder, R. B.  
Dickson, Samuel  
Dunne, Lt.-Col. F.  
Fitzwilliam, Hon. G.  
Freeston, Col. W.  
Grosvenor, Lord R.  
Guest, Sir J. J., Bt.

## NAMES OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

Aceland, Sir T., Bt.  
Arbuthnot, Lt.-Gen.  
Arkwright, George  
Ashley, Lord  
Baldoek, E. H.  
Baring, Major H.  
Barrington, Viscount  
Bateson, Capt. T.  
Blair, Stephen  
Booth, Sir R. Gore  
Boyd, John  
Bramston, T. W.  
Brembridge, Rich.  
Briscoe, Musgrave  
Broadley, Henry  
Buck, Lewis Wm.  
Buller, Sir J. B., Bt.  
Burghley, Lord  
Cardwell, Edward  
Chatterton, Colonel  
Chichester, Lord J.  
Coles, Henry B.  
Corry, Rt. Hon. H.  
Cubitt, William  
Disraeli, Benjamin  
Duckworth, Sir J. B.  
Dundas, George  
Du Pré, Caledon G.  
East, Sir J. B., Bt.  
Farnham, Edw. B.  
Farrer, James  
Floyer, John

## PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Division on question "That leave be given to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment of death."—Ayes, 40; Noes 46.

## AYES.

Adair, H. E.  
Adair, R. A. S.  
Alcock, Thomas  
Barnard, E. G.  
Bright, John  
Brotherton, Joseph  
Clay, James  
Cobbold, J. C.  
Cobden, Richard

Crawford, W. S.  
D'Eyncourt, C. T.  
Duncan, George  
Ellis, John  
Fagan, William  
Fox, W. J.  
Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M.  
Harris, Richard  
Heywood, James

Heyworth, Lawrence  
Keating, Robert  
Kershaw, James  
King, Hon. P. J. L.  
Lennard, T. B.  
Lushington, Charles  
Milnes, R. M.  
Mowatt, Francis  
Nugent, Lord

O'Connor, Feargus  
Pearson, Charles  
Pechell, Sir G. B.  
Roberts, T. J. A.  
Scholefield, William  
Sidney, Alderman

## NAMES.

Ashley, Lord  
Baines, Rt. Hon. M. T.  
Bellew, R. M.  
Bennet, Philip  
Blackall, S. W.  
Blair, Stephen  
Bouverie, Hon. E. F.  
Campbell, Hon. W. F.  
Chatterton, Colonel  
Cowper, Hon. W. F.  
Craig, Sir W. G.  
Drummond, Henry  
Dundas, George  
Dundas, Sir D.  
Eglington, Viscount  
Ferguson, Sir R. A.  
Floyer, John

## NAMES.

Maisterman, J.  
Muntz, G. F.  
Hobhouse, T.  
Anderson, A.  
Williams, J.  
Tennent, R. J.  
Meagher, T.  
Villiers, C. P.

## NAMES.

Smith, J. B.  
Tancred, H. W.  
Thompson, Colonel  
Thompson, George  
Thornely, Thomas  
Walmsley, Sir J.

## NAMES.

Willcox, B. M'Ghie

## NAMES.

TELLERS.

Ewart, W.  
Hume, J.

## NAMES.

TELLERS.

Hill, Lord M.  
Hayter, W. J.

## NAMES.

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The *Lancet* has an article on the immediate cause of the death of this illustrious statesman. The fall did not arise from a fit, as some have said, but was purely accidental. As soon as surgical aid was procured, it was found that there was a comminuted fracture of the left clavicle, with considerable swelling from the first, which, together with the excruciating pain of the whole shoulder, rendered a minute examination extremely difficult. A swelling as large as the hand might cover subsequently formed below the fractured clavicle, which pulsated to the touch synchronously with the action of the heart. It was evident that some vein beneath the clavicle had been wounded by the broken bone at the time of the fall, and that the subclavicular swelling consisted of blood effused from the wounded vessel. It was also evident that the swelling was in this way connected with the heart, forming what might be called a diffused false venous aneurism. This was all that could be ascertained positively.

The following anecdote of this lamented gentleman, we believe, may be relied on:—After being in the House until near four o'clock, Saturday morning, he attended the Commissions for the Exhibition of 1851 at eleven, and sat silent, taking no part in the proceedings, until something having been proposed, and Prince Albert applying to him for his opinion, he answered, "I dissent from it altogether." Whereupon his Royal Highness observed: "Then take a pen, Sir Robert, and give it us in your own way." The right hon. baronet, who was known to be one of the quickest and readiest of writers, made several ineffectual attempts, and at length put the pen down and left the room, observing to the secretary as he went out, "Call on me on Monday and I will give it you." The surprise of the Commissioners was great not only at this, but at his unusually abstracted appearance from the time he entered the room.—*Herapath's Journal*.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AS AN ORATOR.—Sir Robert Peel's speeches were, like himself, practical. Their eloquence consisted in their persuasiveness, in the skill with which the arguments were evolved, and in the illustrations, generally familiar and tangible "to the general." His statements of his case were singularly lucid—built up laboriously, and constructed with precision, so as to make them clear to the least ready capacity. During the later years of his career he had, as it were, to instruct the public in principles and details, more especially on commercial questions; and, of course, there remains much on record which had only a temporary and fleeting interest. Moreover, to impress his purpose on his hearers, he would frequently repeat his arguments; which, though effective in the delivery, was tedious to peruse. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Sir Robert Peel, from the singular fascination of his manner, and the pains he took to adapt himself to the various capacities he had to address, was one of the most persuasive and influential speakers of his time. In fact, his was the eloquence adapted to a popular assembly, which was to be assailed, not merely through the passions or the imagination, but through prejudices, habits of thought, interests not always of the highest order, as well as through reason. Looking at the materials of which his speeches were formed, the winning art of the speaker was the more to be admired. Let us add, that when the ordinary necessities of debate did not compel Sir Robert Peel to descend to the level of the average of his hearers, he could be as lofty and philosophical as the most elaborate orators. His personal vindications at great crises of his life were characterised by a striking dignity, which uniformly commanded respect from the House of Commons. Such a combination of qualities—of wisdom, the fruit of long experience—of caution, the consequence not of timidity but of prudence—of boldness, tempered by sagacity—of information, gleaned through a long and laborious public life—of high probity and sensitive honour—of statesmanlike wisdom, not disdaining popular influence and sympathy—of eloquence spontaneously springing from the peculiar wants of his position, and intuitively adapted to the occasions of its exercise—such a rare union of many requisites for a statesman and Minister in a popular Government will not soon be seen again in any individual. Nowhere will his loss be more deplored than in that House of Commons where he was accustomed to rule, by the power of his persuasive eloquence, with almost absolute sway.—*Morning Chronicle*.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S PAPERS.—We are informed, on good authority, that the late Sir Robert Peel has left his papers to Lord Mahon and Mr. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—*Liverpool Albion*.

CAPTAIN PEEL.—The accounts received from Nenagh state that Captain Peel, of the 6th Royals, the nephew of Sir Robert Peel, who met with a severe accident by falling from his phaeton, is steadily progressing towards recovery.

Nothing is yet definitely known as to the bulk or disposition of Sir Robert Peel's personal property, which, it is generally supposed, will prove equal to that of his father.

## PROPOSED NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL.

In accordance with previous arrangements, a public meeting of the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of London, was held at the Egyptian-hall, in the Mansion House, on Monday, for the purpose of promoting a subscription to raise a national testimonial as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late departed statesman, Sir Robert Peel. The attendance was very full.

The meeting was by no means confined to the wealthier classes, but the following amongst other gentlemen were present:—Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., Mr. Cardwell, M.P., Sir

## THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

In various parts of the country movements have been commenced for raising subscriptions to erect monuments in honour of the late Sir R. Peel. A large public meeting was held, on Friday, in the grounds of the Belvidere Hotel, Pentonville, in aid of the subscription for erecting "the working-man's monument to Sir R. Peel." Sir Joshua Walmsley presided. Amongst the speakers were Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and Mr. James Yates. It was resolved that the subscription-list should remain open till the 1st of January, 1851, and that all sums be received, from one penny upwards.

MANCHESTER AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.—The subscription for the monument at Manchester has reached £3,082. On Friday, a meeting was held at the Mayor's parlour, in the Salford Town Hall, to take steps to erect a monumental token in the park to which he himself so handsomely contributed, and which bears his name. The subscription list already shows upwards of £300. Mr. George Wilson has issued a circular, in which he says:—

Fully concurring in the object of this proposed national demonstration, and under the impression that the feeling of profound gratitude to Sir R. Peel for his great commercial reforms, pervades the working classes in this immediate district, more especially than in any other part of the kingdom, I beg leave to solicit your co-operation in the formation of a committee for the furtherance of the subscription in Manchester and the surrounding towns.

It will be seen that a prompt reply has been made to Mr. Wilson's appeal, and that already a considerable number of names has been received, in one day, of persons who are extremely likely to carry out the object with efficiency and energy. In our district news will be found the report of an interesting meeting held at the Court House, in Bury, on Wednesday, for a similar purpose. The meeting and subscription possess a peculiar interest, from the fact of Bury being the birth-place of the late baronet. Several large sums were at once subscribed, Mr. Daniel Grant commencing with the liberal donation of 100 guineas. The list, as advertised, shows a total of £1,677 5s. 6d. At a late hour last evening, we learn that a subscription has been set on foot at Ashton, and the amount already reaches £250. There is something inexplicably significant in the universal respect paid to the memory of the departed statesman, and in the desire evinced to perpetuate that memory by durable and becoming monuments. All this denoted "a foregone conclusion." It shows that the individual who could concentrate in his own person so universal a regard, must have embodied and represented the great leading ideas of his age, and more particularly of the people amongst whom he lived.—*Manchester Examiner*.

Meetings for the same purpose have been held at Bristol and Birmingham.

The coal-whippers of the port of London have subscribed £10, collected in pence, towards the working man's monument to the late Sir Robert Peel. The police of the City of London police force have voluntarily subscribed half a day's pay towards such testimonial. Nearly £50 has been already received.

A deputation from the inhabitants of Tamworth proceeded to Drayton Manor on Wednesday, and presented to Sir Robert Peel an address of condolence on the death of his father. Sir Robert, on behalf of himself and his family, feelingly acknowledged the assurances of sympathy.

While they cannot alleviate the mental sufferings of our dear mother and ourselves, they tend at least to animate us with the consciousness that his services have met with that appreciation from his countrymen which it was his pride to aspire to. . . . And I pray you to convey my earnest acknowledgments to those whom you here represent; assuring you that, with the same desire to continue those friendly relations which so long existed between yourselves, gentlemen, and my late father, it will ever be my constant endeavour to render myself in public estimation not unworthy of his great name.

HEARTLESS DISPLAY OF POLITICAL FEELING.—A farmholder of Suffolk, says the *Bury and Norwich Post*, had the bells of the parish of Bures St. Mary, Sudbury, ringing a merry peal, at his expense, to celebrate the death of Sir Robert Peel.



E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., Mr. M. Smith, M.P., Sir J. W. Hogg, M.P., Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P., Mr. R. Currie, M.P., Mr. Mangles, M.P., Hon. H. Fitzroy, M.P., Mr. Monsell, M.P., Mr. Scully, M.P., Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman Salomons, Baron de Goldsmid, Sir J. H. Pelly, Sir M. Montefiore, Mr. Prescott, the Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. T. Hankey, the Deputy-Governor; Messrs. J. Horsley Palmer, Gurney Barclay, T. Masterman, W. Gladstone, W. Tite, F. Bennoch, Under-Sheriffs Millard and Wire, &c. &c.

The Lord Mayor having briefly opened the proceedings, Sir PETER LAURIE proceeded to move the first resolution:—

That this meeting desires to give expression to the profound and universal regret which pervades all ranks and conditions of the people, at the irreparable loss which this country has sustained in the decease of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and feels that in seeking to perpetuate the record of his public services, and his private virtues, it commands the sympathy and enjoys the cordial co-operation of all.

What the Duke of Wellington had said ought to be put upon his monument—that he had never known a word drop from Sir Robert Peel but what was in truthfulness and integrity, and that he never doubted a word Sir Robert Peel said [hear, hear]. A better character could not be given to a statesman [hear].

Captain SHEPHERD, the Chairman of the East India Company, seconded the motion.

Mr. JOSHUA BEARDMORE, of the Parks, near Nottingham, moved the following amendment:—

This meeting does at the same time, with the deepest feelings of anguish and regret, look back upon the policy of the departed statesman, in so far as he supported Lord John Russell by voting for the admission of slave-grown sugar into this country, which admission has terribly increased the trade of men-stealers in Africa, and also has rendered the horrors of the middle-passage more appalling ever since the fall of 1846, when the change in British law became known in Cuba and the Brazil.

The announcement of the amendment was received with unanimous disapproval, and the meeting expressed, by loud cries of "No, no," "Shame," "Disgraceful," and otherwise, a strong desire that the gentleman should not be allowed to proceed; the Lord Mayor put an end to the interruption by stating his judgment to be that the gentleman was out of order, and could not be heard to move the amendment in question.

The first resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Sir J. H. PELLY, Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, moved the second resolution:—

That the Lord Mayor and the other gentlemen on the platform do form a committee, with power to add to their number, to collect subscriptions, and to devise the best means of carrying into effect the resolution of this meeting; and that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, Sir J. Duke, and Baron L. de Rothschild, be requested to act as treasurers.

Sir J. W. HOGG, Bart., M.P., in seconding the motion, said:—

The striking characteristic of Sir Robert Peel was devotion, I might use the word "self dedication" [hear, hear] to the service of his country [cheers], and to him that country owes a debt which it can only repay by recording its grateful sense of his services [hear]. He sought no other reward while living; he disclaimed every other wish after he was gone [hear]. Sir R. Peel commenced his political life in a period of war; but throughout his long and glorious career, whether in or out of office, he was eminently the minister of peace [hear, hear]. All his efforts were devoted to the improvement of the institutions and the development of the resources of the country, and to its advance in those pursuits to which war was fatal [hear, hear]. His labours were transcendent and incessant, and the relinquishment of office scarcely tended to relieve him from their weight, for whenever Sir Robert Peel took his seat in the great council of the nation his voice was the most influential in that assembly, and throughout the whole country [hear, hear]. An amount of labour which, not less from its continuity than from its extent, was sufficient to overwhelm most men, was encountered by him cheerfully and voluntarily [hear, hear].

Mr. HUME, M.P., who was very warmly welcomed, supported the motion:—

He had attended to offer his tribute of respect to the departed statesman [hear, hear]. For forty years he had been an observer—not an idle observer—of the public conduct of Sir R. Peel; often he had opposed, as often he had supported, his measures, according as he considered them conducive to the public interests [hear, hear]; and, therefore, he was qualified to offer an honest and independent testimony, having, in the long course of his public career, neither attached himself to Whig or Tory, but, measures being his object, having been ready to support the man, from whatever ranks he might come, who was prepared with measures that appeared to tend to promote the public interests [hear, hear]. The motion was for the appointment of a committee; let it be remembered that everything would depend upon that committee. They should take into consideration the opinions of the whole community, and it was to be hoped they would make the testimonial as honourable to the departed statesman as to the community [hear, hear].

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. MASTERMAN, M.P., in moving a resolution appointing the Rev. Charles Marshall and Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire Honorary Secretaries, would take the opportunity of expressing his sincere regret at the loss the nation had sustained [hear, hear]. He believed that no country ever lost a more distinguished statesman, or a man more eminent for his virtues [hear, hear]. The motion was seconded by Baron de Goldsmid.

Sir E. N. Buxton, in supporting the motion, made a suggestion. There was a great hospital connected with the City of London, the London Hospital—the hospital par excellence of trade; and though, of course, the matter must be left to the committee [hear, hear], he would venture to suggest that perhaps, be raised sufficient to add

a wing, to be called the "Peel wing," to that hospital [hear].

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, said:—

I am not sorry, I confess, to have been thus invited. I was the schoolfellow of Sir Robert Peel; I was at college with him afterwards; we entered the House of Commons together; I heard the first speech he made there, and I listened with attention to every word of the last. [The hon. gentleman was so much moved by this recital as to be almost unable to proceed.] Our paths in life lay wide asunder; but at no time did we ever meet when we found that the intimacies of our childhood were impaired [hear, hear]. We always met with the same cordiality, even to the last; and up to the latest period did I have the honour of enjoying his uninterrupted friendship [hear, hear]. The points in his character which I call upon you to remember this day shall be such as serve for a useful example to ourselves [hear]; for it so happens that, with the exception of one great political event, I believe there is not a remarkable occurrence in our history for forty years back, to which the name of Sir Robert Peel is not emphatically attached [hear].

Mr. Alderman SALOMONS, who seconded the motion, expressed his hope that the Corporation of London would give the committee the opportunity of erecting to this great man's memory a statue in the Guildhall [hear, hear], and that besides our great naval hero and the two great ministers of war, we might have a statue to the great minister of peace [hear].

The Lord Mayor acknowledged the vote, which had been carried by acclamation.

Mr. WINE then read a list of subscriptions, including 200 guineas from the Merchant Tailors' Society, of which body Sir R. Peel was a member, 20 guineas from the Lord Mayor, and several similar sums from other persons.

## THE LATE ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

### TRIAL OF ROBERT PATE.

The trial of Robert Pate, late Lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars, for striking the Queen on the face with a cane, took place at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, before Baron Alderson, Justice Pattison, and Justice Talfourd. The prisoner stood erectly in the dock with his hands behind him, and eyed the Court and spectators with cool indifference; he pleaded "Not Guilty," with a clear, firm voice. Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Huddleston defended him. For the Crown appeared the Attorney-General, and three other gentlemen. The proofs of the assault added no new point; indeed, nearly at the outset, Mr. Cockburn admitted the fact of the assault: the point raised by the plea was, therefore, whether or not the prisoner was not of sane mind at the time of the act. To prove that he was not, Mr. Cockburn called sixteen witnesses; who deposed to the habitual eccentricity and lunatic conduct of the prisoner, from about the year 1844 up to the present time. Colonel Vandeleur, of the Tenth Hussars, proved that the prisoner's character totally changed in the year 1844, after the loss of three favourite horses by hydrophobia caused by the bite of a dog. He became subject to delusions—believed his stomach was full of bricks, and that the cook of the mess was conspiring with others to poison him; he was an exemplary officer till then, but after that he forsook the mess, became solitary, neglected his person and his duty, and at last left a military order half performed and went home to his father; his father sent him back; and, both from the kind respect which was felt for his excellent nature and from allowance for his weak state of mind, he was allowed to resume duty; but ultimately a communication was sent to his father, advising his withdrawal from the regiment. He sold out for £1,800. Captain Frith and Sir Thomas Munro gave confirmatory evidence; and some non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment proved that the prisoner was loved by the men, but deemed by them "not right in his head." Dodman, a private of the regiment, became his servant after he sold out, and detailed to the Court various particulars of his strange mode of living. He was rigidly punctual in payments; he rose at seven, and bathed in water containing half a pint of whisky, wherein an ounce of camphor had been dissolved, shouting vehemently, and singing during the operation; he never received company, and always had his blinds drawn down. He read the paper, and such books as the "Nursery Rhymes." Punctually at a quarter past three he drove out in a cab. Lee, the cab-driver, stated that he attended every day—wet or dry, sunshine, hail, or snow—for eighteen months, and drove the prisoner exactly the same drive over Putney Heath and Barnes Common; he always alighted at one particular spot, and ran through the furze to a distant point near a pond, where the cab went round and met him; if it was wet he always expressed himself delighted with the run; in winter it was always dark before the cab got there, and Lee was alarmed for him at first; but he never came to harm, though sometimes he looked as if he had gone through the pond. In the cab he used sometimes to sit perfectly still, sometimes to bolt about in all directions, sweeping his cane as if repelling an attack. He regularly paid a fare of nine shillings, every shilling turned with the face up and looking one way; for the turnpikes there was always a sixpence and a large penny, which his servant had regularly to provide. Mr. James Starton, surgeon, of Savill-row, had formerly noticed the prisoner in Kensington Gardens, and cautioned his wife not to attract his attention, as he was obviously a "poor lunatic"—"dangerous." Afterwards he casually became acquainted with the

prisoner, and communicated with his father on his state of mind. Mr. Pate, the prisoner's father, stated many facts proving that he had always felt that his son must go into an asylum; but, under Dr. Connolly's advice, he had postponed taking measures, because in London his son had not been so bad as when first he left Ireland. The O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., avowed his belief that the prisoner would be the last man in the world to do a dishonourable or disloyal act. Inspector Squire stated, that the police have long observed the prisoner's eccentric gait and wild gestures in the street; he was known to them by the name of "Cut-and-thrust," from his mode of flourishing his cane as he rushes along. The Rev. Charles Driscoll saw him on the afternoon of the assault on the Queen; he stood near Cambridge House for a short time, and then started off in a more excited manner than usual to him, so as to induce Mr. Driscoll to notice him more attentively. Dr. Connolly and Dr. Munro gave their opinions distinctly, that the prisoner is now insane; not under any specific delusion, and knowing right from wrong in conversation, but liable to act under sudden and uncontrollable impulses, which he may even know to be wrong. He knows that he did wrong, and regrets it; but seems to have been under an impulse which he was unable to control. He is unfit for all the ordinary duties of life.

Baron Alderson, in summing up, corrected a grievous delusion in the minds of medical men, that a man is unpunishable because he is insane. The only insanity which exculpates is the special insanity which prompts to the act alleged. A man with a delusion that another will kill him, may be acquitted if under that delusion he kills in supposed self-defence; but a man with a delusion that he has a glass head has no similar excuse for such an act. Doubtless, abundance of eccentricity is here proved; but is eccentricity to excuse a man for striking the Queen? The impulse is no excuse if the prisoner knew right from wrong: if a man knows that what he does is wrong, and still has an irresistible impulse to do it, the law will have an irresistible impulse to punish him for the act. There must be proof of a formed disease of the mind—a disease existing before the act was committed, and one which makes the person incapable of knowing that the act he is about to do is wrong. Unless the Jury could say that the prisoner knew not right from wrong, they could not acquit him on the ground of insanity.

The Jury retired at 20 minutes past 3; at 5 minutes past 7 they returned to court with a verdict of "Guilty."

Baron Alderson addressed the prisoner with pathos and severity colloquially blended:—

It is quite clear that you are a person of very eccentric habits and in some degree differing from other men; and it is probable that it pleased God to visit you with some mental affliction, for which you are to be pitied. The offence you have committed, however, is one of a very serious and important character. You have been found guilty of striking a woman, which for a soldier is very shocking. Considering the station of your family and your own position, the Court will not inflict the disgraceful punishment of whipping upon you. The Court has some respect for you, though you had no respect for others. It will still, however, be its duty to pass such a sentence upon you as will prevent you, at all events for a long period, from doing any further mischief. I would fain believe you were not in your right senses at the time you committed this act. Under all the circumstances, the sentence that I feel it my duty to pronounce upon you is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.

The prisoner heard the sentence without a token of emotion; at its close he bowed to the Court, and immediately turning round, retired to the gaol without a word.

THE CONVICT PATE has been removed to the Millbank Prison. We learn that he has not been subjected to the usual prison discipline. He has neither had his hair cropped, nor have his clothes been changed; and instead of his being placed in a cell, he has been permitted to occupy a room belonging to an officer of the prison.—*Sunday Times*.

COTTON FROM THE WEST INDIES.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a letter was read from a mercantile firm in that town, to which considerable importance was attached. It had reference to a sample of cotton, grown in Jamaica, which was forwarded in connexion with the letter. The writer stated that the cultivation of cotton demanded less severe labour than sugar cultivation, and that women and children could be employed in the former. In the West Indies, moreover, the plant was perennial, and it yielded two crops in the year, one in June and one in December. The light sandy soil along the coast was very favourable for its growth, and there was this additional advantage over the States, that dry weather could be depended on for picking, and no danger need be apprehended from frost. The sample forwarded was grown near Kingston, Jamaica, from New Orleans seed, and it was said by experienced brokers to be equal to New Orleans fair. Egyptian seed, however, would, it was thought, be better adapted for culture in the West Indies.

THE REV. T. LLOYD, of St. Clare's, near Carmarthen, while recently cleaning a loaded gun, accidentally shot and killed his wife.

A woman was arrested by the police in Limerick last week in the act of selling a hundred weight of human bones, which she had removed from the burial-ground of Killalee, outside Clare-street. The miscreant had also a quantity of shrouding and caps worn by the dead.

NEW SPAIN





## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**PRIVY COUNCIL.**—The Queen held a Privy Council at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. At the council Henry Tufnell, Esq., was introduced, and, by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the board. The Queen gave audiences to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Marcus Hill, and Lord John Russell.

**THE LORD CHANCELLORSHIP.**—We are enabled to announce that Sir Thomas Wilde has been selected for the important office of Lord Chancellor, and that his appointment has been approved by her Majesty. It is understood, however, that Sir Thomas Wilde will only discharge the full duties of his office until the arrangements necessary for separating the functions of the Chief Judge of the Chancery Court from those of the Speaker of the House of Lords and Chief Judge in Appeal are completed. Sir T. Wilde will then retain the political office—probably under the title of Lord Keeper, and the Presidency of the Courts will become a distinct appointment. It is understood that Sir J. Jervis, the present Attorney-General, will succeed Sir T. Wilde as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and that Sir John Romilly will be appointed Attorney-General. It is confidently expected that Mr. Cockburn will succeed Sir John Romilly as Solicitor-General.—*Times of Thursday.* [This anticipatory announcement has been confirmed by the event. The new Lord Chancellor was sworn in at a Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace on Monday.]

**BARON ELTHAM** is said to be the title by which the new Lord-Chancellor will take his seat on the woolsack.

**PROBABLE LAW CHANGES.**—It was stated yesterday in the courts of law—and subsequent inquiries confirm the truth of the report—that Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Wigram had become blind since an operation recently undergone by him, and that he will no longer be able to perform his judicial duties. The vacancy thus created can only be filled up by a special act of Parliament. Vice-Chancellor Shadwell continues indisposed. Further law changes are considered imminent. The resignation of Sir L. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, is looked for in a few days. In that event Sir J. Romilly will be Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Cockburn will be advanced to the Attorney-Generalship, and Mr. Page Wood, M.P., of the Chancery Bar, will be appointed Solicitor-General.—*Weekly Chronicle.* [The *Morning Chronicle* mentions Mr. Roebuck as the probable future Solicitor-General.]

**THE NATIONAL DEBT-OFFICE.**—Sir Alexander Spearman, who retired on account of ill-health from the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, and who has been recently actively employed in the committee on Custom-house expenditure, has been appointed Secretary and Comptroller-General to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, vacant by the demise of Samuel Higham, Esq.

**THE PROROGATION.**—We understand that, in consequence of the estimates which remain to be disposed of, and of the obstructions to business during the last week or two, the prorogation of Parliament is not expected to take place before the middle of August.—*Observer.*

Messrs. Gilbert, Merritt, Terry, Lee, Lamb, and Olakey, as a deputation from proprietors and vendors of London weekly newspapers, had an interview with Sir George Grey on Monday at the Home Office, to solicit an earlier publication of the *London Gazette* on Friday, with a view of assisting in the permanent establishment of the present postal arrangements.

**THE DUKE OF HAMILTON** was thrown from his horse in the Park, on Wednesday, and his arm was broken.

**FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.**—The nomination for Southampton is fixed for this day, and there is little doubt of the unopposed re-election of Mr. Cockburn, the new Solicitor-General, who, in his address, says:—"I look with peculiar satisfaction on the opportunity which will be thereby afforded me of assisting to carry out those reforms in the administration of the law which my experience has satisfied me are necessary to the interests of all classes of society."—The re-election of Sir John Romilly, for Devonport, will probably take place on the same day. In his address to the electors, that gentleman says:—"The office of Solicitor-General enabled me, having the confidence and the cordial co-operation of the Government, to carry some important measures of legal reform, and if you send me as Attorney-General back to the House of Commons, with your approbation of what I have done, it will materially assist me in my endeavour to continue in the same course."—The promotion of Sir J. Jervis leaves Chester without a representative. It is stated that Sir E. Walker, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., or Mr. John Jervis, son of the new Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will be the candidate in the Liberal interest. A Protectionist opposition is spoken of in the person of Mr. Egerton, a gentleman of considerable property, residing in the neighbourhood.—Sir Robert Peel has been invited, by a public meeting of the electors of Tamworth, to become a candidate for the seat vacant by his father's death. In their address they assure him "of the gratification we shall derive in promoting your return as one of our representatives without subjecting you to the inconvenience of a personal canvass, or of attending at the hustings." Sir Robert has accepted the invitation, and no opposition is anticipated.

## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

**THE "DETERMINED CHARTIST"** has been again examined before the magistrate at Guildhall, on Wednesday, and after some further demonstrations on his part, similar in character to his former exhibitions, has been bound over to keep the peace, being sent to prison till he can find security for his good behaviour.

**ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE ON PRINCE ALBERT.**—At Westminster Police Office, yesterday week, Eliza Medland, a woman with half-a-dozen other names, a notorious impostor, was charged with endeavouring to obtain money from Prince Albert by false pretences. The accused is forty years of age, and of dissipated appearance. Colonel Phipps, Prince Albert's treasurer, stated that all applications for alms to his Royal Highness were referred to him; he was instructed to relieve the deserving, but always to make strict inquiries: in the present case, this caution led to the woman's detection. She wrote to the Prince as "M. A. Parkiss;" setting forth that she had a child suffering from a disease of the spine, for which sea-bathing was ordered; but she had no money, and she begged for £5. The writer urged her petition on the score that she had been wet-nurse to the Princess Alice Maud. The fact was, that the name of that woman was "Perkins," and not "Parkiss." Before the magistrate the prisoner pretended that she had written the letter for another person, not for herself. She was remanded, as another case of fraud, attempted on the Marchioness of Londonderry, is to be brought against her.

**SENTENCE ON WALTER WATTS.**—In the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, Mr. Baron Alderson passed sentence on this prisoner, who had previously been convicted of stealing "a piece of paper, value 1d.," the paper in question representing a cheque for £1,400. It was not, the learned judge said, to the ostensible but the real crime that the severity of the sentence applied, which was that the prisoner be transported for ten years. It was stated in Court that the full amount of his defalcations to the Globe Insurance Company is £30,000.

**A MAGISTRATE CONVICTING HIMSELF!**—Many persons during the past week have been fined at Bradford, under the third bye-law, for "suffering or permitting" their dogs to "go at large." In this anti-canine war, Mr. Alderman Rand has zealously distinguished himself, and won the thanks of many persons who stand in salutary fear of hydrophobia. Alas, that Mr. Alderman Rand's dog should have "gone at large" in Bradford; but so it was, though whether the illegal act was "suffering," or "permitting," none can say. On Tuesday, however, when Mr. Alderman Rand was on the bench (in connexion with Mr. Alderman S. Smith), the deed was made manifest. About twelve o'clock, P. C. Dean came forward, and was sworn to speak the whole truth against Mr. Rand's offending bow-wow. Mr. Rand still kept his seat on the bench, evidently resolved to be judge in his own case, which glaring fact may be commended to any grievance-monger, who wants a peg on which to hang a morose motion in the House of Commons.—P. C. Dean, addressing Mr. Rand: About five minutes to twelve o'clock, on the 2nd of July, I saw your dog going at large! Ald. Rand: You saw Mr. Rand's dog going at large? How far was it from his house? Police-man: About thirty or forty yards.—Alderman Rand: And are you quite sure of that? Policeman: I am quite sure of it: I followed it to the back door of your house, and your servant owned it was your dog. Here Mr. Rand pleasantly cross-examined the witness in reference to the animal's breed, but the policeman evidently was no "fancier." The worthy magistrate concluding, however, that the evidence was dead against him, proceeded at once to pass sentence upon himself in the following terms:—"For this offence, Mr. Rand, you are fined 5s. and expenses 9s. [laughter]. If not paid a warrant of distress will be issued; and if there be not sufficient goods upon which to levy, you will be committed for fourteen days to the House of Correction" [loud laughter]. This event will certainly "put down" the barking of those councillors who complain that the bye-laws are not impartially administered.

**REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.**—The overseers of the different parishes throughout the city have given notice that no persons will be entitled to have his name inserted on any list of voters for this city now about to be made, in respect of the occupation of premises above the yearly value of £10, whether situate wholly, or in part, within the parish, unless he should have paid, on or before the 20th day of July inst., all the poor rates and assessed taxes which have become payable from him in respect of such premises on or before the 5th day of January last; and all persons who omit to make such payments will be incapable of being upon the new register of voters for the said city. A similar notice has been issued to the electors of the city of Westminster and the metropolitan boroughs of the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, Lambeth, Southwark, and Greenwich. All parties entitled to vote in the election of knights of the shire in different counties throughout the United Kingdom must also send in their claims on or before the 20th instant, or they will not be able to vote in the return of members to parliament.

The proprietors of the Polytechnic Institution have voted the sum of one hundred guineas as their contribution towards the fund for carrying into effect the Exhibition of Industry.

## LITERATURE.

**Hudson's Statue.**—*Latter-Day Pamphlets*, No. 7. By THOMAS CARLYLE. London: Chapman and Hall.

THE manner of reception of these pamphlets is by this time worthy of remark. By those bad admirers of Mr. Carlyle who are chiefly fascinated by his style and extravagance, and who have acquired proficiency in small Carlylese, no little wonder is expressed, naturally enough, at the pretty general sentence of reviewers. Others, by a cool and self-flattering assumption, conclude that objectors "don't understand Carlyle;" and so use a grimace to avoid an argument. Those who do not now begin to think-out the great social and national problems of our time, but have a wide and practical acquaintance both with the real ills and theories of remedies, which now abound—while unable to moderate their just indignation at the assumption and exaggeration of which Mr. Carlyle has been guilty—have not been backward in admitting that these productions contain thoughts, both serious and humorous, which only a man prodigiously great, and of truly fine sympathies, could have uttered with the same clearness and force. And if, on one hand, grateful regard for a great teacher has dictated favourable interpretations and pleas in abatement,—and, on another, intelligent and earnest attachment to well-defined and tried political principles has resisted the exaggeration and brutality of tone with which those principles have been assailed,—it must be allowed that for both, and for something more, Mr. Carlyle has given no insignificant or scanty cause. One point of agreement exists between all but the silly imitators, or credulous searchers of the hidden meanings, of Mr. Carlyle; namely, that the measure of truth contained in these prophesyings is partial and one-sided,—helpful only as being itself an overbalance in the opposite direction to another admitted overbalance, observable in many of our social theories and practices. We yield to none in our acknowledgment of the value of this element of truth, although we are unable to admit the direct worth, for their intended purpose, of these grotesque, and, in many ways, vague, unsatisfying, and absurd sooth-sayings.

Remembering some of Mr. Carlyle's fine touches in his "Past and Present," on that mammon-worship which has made an "Englishmen's hell" to be "the fear of not getting on," we looked with some eagerness for the appearance of "Hudson's Statue." Many hopes to get profit and delight are realized; but, the patient reading ended, in our quiet thinking the question will return, "What actual truth does all this contain?" and we are forced unwillingly to confess to ourselves—Only truth incidental and by the way.

The real topic of the book is, how a people do their hero-worship,—Hudson's statue being selected as typical of the feeling of the heroic, and the worship rendered to heroes, amongst us English. The implication here, that a statue is an index to the idea of nobleness and estimate of character and deeds, existing in those by whom it is set up, we admit to be true. But when all the ignobleness, ugliness, folly, and profanity, set up on pedestals in our cities and towns, is charged upon the people—said to be there by their suffrage, and to prove it impossible that they should choose a hero, or discriminate the true great man—we seriously affirm, that the assertion and the inference are alike mendacity and miserable nonsense. And yet this is the real gist of the book—to show that the people's hero is but a distended image of their own baseness and idiocy—ignoble alike in the sight of God and all wise men. Now the fact is patent to all, that "Hudson's Statue," to take Mr. Carlyle's own instance of statue-raising, was voted and subscribed for, not by the people, "chiefly fools" though they be, but by "a certain few," who worshipped their idol while the profane service brought scrip and gold, and who at last hastened to dash in pieces their mighty god—not in scorn and contempt of themselves for their idolatry, but in scorn of him, because he no longer did their bidding, ministering to their sordidness, and enriching their avarice. "They that made him were," most truly, "like unto him;" but, Who made him? and then, Who, like other idolaters of whom we have heard, took to beating him, and cast him down? That this proposal to glorify mammon, to reward the expertest usurer, to give Hudson a statue, was a sign of the times, let it be at once admitted; nor can any honest deprecation thereof be too severe and vengeful; but, for all purposes of Mr. Carlyle's argument against heroes and rulers chosen of the people, the instance—and we agree with him that it is a representative one—most signally fails. And if he will go on a pilgrimage (how sad and degrading it would be, we well know) from statue to column, from column to statue, in this truly representative London, he shall find that each statue is the expression of the heroic idea in a certain knot or handful, whose opinion, servile homage, or true worship, as the case may be, never marked more than the few;



B. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., Mr. E. Smith, M.P., Mr. W. Hogg, M.P., Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P., Mr. R. Currie, M.P., Mr. Mangles, M.P., Mr. R. Pitt-Rivers, M.P., Mr. Monahan, M.P., Mr. Seilly, M.P., Alderman Sir Peter Latham, Alderman Skelton, Baron de Goldschmidt, Sir J. H. Palfrey, Sir M. Montagu, Mr. Prentiss, the Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. T. Hankey, the Deputy Governor, Messrs. J. Horsley Palmer, Garney Barclay, T. Masterman, W. Glanville, W. Tite, F. Bennet, Under-Sheriff Millard and Wife, &c. &c.

The Lord Mayor having briefly opened the proceedings, Sir F. L. L. proceeded to move the first resolution:—

That this meeting desires to give expression to its profound and universal regret which pervades all ranks and conditions of the people, at the irreparable loss which this country has sustained in the person of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and feels that in seeking to perpetuate the record of his public services, and his private virtues, it commands the sympathy and enjoys the cordial co-operation of all.

What the Duke of Wellington had said ought to be put upon his monument—that he had never known a word drop from Sir Robert Peel but what was in truthfulness and integrity, and that he never doubted a word Sir Robert Peel said (hear, hear). A better character could not be given to a statesman (hear).

Captain Buxford, the Chairman of the East India Company, seconded the motion.

Mr. Joshua Beaumont, of the Parks, near Nottingham, moved the following amendment:—

This meeting does at the same time, with the deepest feelings of anguish and regret, look back upon the policy of the departed statesman, in so far as he supported Lord John Russell by voting for the admission of slave-grown sugar into this country, which admission has terribly increased the trade of men-stealers in Africa, and also has rendered the horrors of the slave-trade more appalling ever since the fall of 1846, while the change in British law became known in Cuba and the Brazils.

The announcement of the amendment was received with unanimous disapproval, and the meeting expressed, by loud cries of "No, no," "Shame," "Disgraceful," and otherwise, a strong desire that the gentleman should not be allowed to proceed. The Lord Mayor put an end to the interruption by stating his judgment to be that the gentleman was out of order, and could not be heard to move the amendment in question.

The first resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Sir J. H. Palfrey, Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, moved the second resolution:—

That the Lord Mayor and the other gentlemen on the platform do form a committee, with power to add to their number, to collect subscriptions, and to devise the best means of carrying into effect the resolution of this meeting; and that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, Sir J. Duke, and Baron L. de Rothschild, be requested to act as treasurers.

Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., M.P., in seconding the motion, said:—

The striking characteristics of Sir Robert Peel was devotion; I might use the word "self-dedication" (hear, hear) to the service of his country (hears), and to him that country owes a debt which it can only repay by recording its grateful sense of his services (hear). He sought no other reward while living; he disclaimed every other wish after he was gone (hear). Sir R. Peel commenced his political life in a period of war, but throughout his long and glorious career, whether in or out of office, he was eminently the minister of peace (hear, hear). All his efforts were devoted to the improvement of the institutions and the development of the resources of the country, and to the advancement of those pursuits to which war was fatal (hear, hear). His labours were transcendent and incessant, and the relinquishment of office could only tend to relieve him from their weight, for whenever Sir Robert Peel took his seat in the great council of the nation his voice was the most influential in that assembly, and throughout the whole country (hear, hear). An amount of labour which, not less from its continuity than from its extent, was sufficient to overwhelm most men, was encountered by him cheerfully and voluntarily (hear, hear).

Mr. Hume, M.P., who was very warmly welcomed, supported the motion:—

He had attended to offer his tribute of respect to the departed statesman (hear, hear). For forty years he had been an observer—not an idle observer—of the public conduct of Sir R. Peel, often he had opposed, as often he had supported, his measures, according to his considered them conducive to the public interests (hear, hear); and, therefore, he was qualified to offer an honest and independent testimony, having in the long career of his public career, neither attached himself to Whig or Tory, but, measures being his object, having been ready to support the man, from whatever ranks he might come, who was prepared with measures that appeared to tend to promote the public interests (hear, hear). The motion was for the appointment of a committee; let it be remembered that everything would depend upon that committee. They should take into consideration the opinions of the whole community, and it was to be hoped they would make the testimonial as honourable to the departed statesman as to the community (hear, hear).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Masterman, M.P., in moving a resolution appointing the Rev. Charles Marshall and Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire Honorary Secretaries, would take the opportunity of expressing his sincere regret at the loss the nation had sustained (hear, hear). He believed that no country ever lost a more distinguished man, or a man more eminent for his services (hear, hear). The motion was seconded by Baron de Goldschmidt.

Sir B. N. Buxton, in supporting the motion, made a suggestion. There was a great hospital connected with the City of London, the London Hospital—the hospital for excellence of trade; and though, of course, the matter must be left to the committee, he would venture to suggest that, perhaps, be raised sufficient to add

a wing, to be called the "Peel wing," to that hospital (hear).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hanley Drummond, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, said:—

I am not sorry to confess to have been thus invited. I was the school-boy of Sir Robert Peel; I was at college with him afterwards; we entered the House of Commons together; I heard the first speech he made there, and I listened with attention to every word of the last. (The hon. gentleman was so much moved by this recital as to be almost unable to proceed.) Our paths in life lay wide asunder; but we did not meet more often when we found that the intimacies of our childhood were unbroken, hear, hear. We always met with the same cordiality, even to the last; and up to the latest period I have the honour of enjoying his uninterrupted attentions (hear, hear). The points in his character which I call upon you to remember are such as shall be such as serve for a useful example to ourselves (hear); for it so happens that, with the exception of one great political event, I believe there is not a remarkable occurrence in our history for forty years back, to which the name of Sir Robert Peel is not sympathetically attached (hear).

Mr. Almon, who seconded the motion, expressed his hope that the Corporation of London would give the committee the opportunity of erecting to this great man's memory a statue in the Guildhall (hear, hear), and that besides our great naval hero and the two great ministers of war, we might have a statue to the great minister of peace (hear).

The Lord Mayor acknowledged the vote, which had been carried by acclamation.

Mr. Wynn then read a list of subscriptions, including 200 guineas from the Merchant Tailors' Society, of which body Sir R. Peel was a member, 20 guineas from the Lord Mayor, and several similar sums from other persons.

THE LATE ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

TRIAL OF ROBERT PATE.

The trial of Robert Pate, late Lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars, for striking the Queen on the face with a cane, took place at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, before Baron Alderson, Justice Pattison, and Justice Talford. The prisoner stood erectly in the dock with his hands behind him, and eyed the Court and spectators with cool indifference: he pleaded "Not Guilty," with a clear, firm voice. Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Huddleston defended him. For the Crown appeared the Attorney-General, and three other gentlemen. The proofs of the assault added no new point; indeed, nearly at the outset, Mr. Cockburn admitted the fact of the assault; the point raised by the plea was, therefore, whether or not the prisoner was not of sane mind at the time of the act. To prove that he was not, Mr. Cockburn called sixteen witnesses; who deposed to the habitual eccentricity and lunatic conduct of the prisoner, from about the year 1844 up to the present time. Colonel Vandeleur, of the Tenth Hussars, proved that the prisoner's character totally changed in the year 1844, after the loss of three favourite horses by hydrophobia caused by the bite of a dog. He became subject to delusions—believed his stomach was full of bricks, and that the cook of the mess was conspiring with others to poison him; he was an exemplary soldier till then, but after that he forgot his mess, became solitary, neglected his person and his duty, and at last left a military order half-performed and went home to his father; his father sent him back, and, both from the kind respect which was felt for his excellent nature and from allowance for his weak state of mind, he was allowed to remain duty, but afterwards a communication was sent to his father, advising his removal from the regiment. He sold out for £1,800. Captain Frith and Sir Thomas Munro gave corroborative evidence, and some non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment proved that the prisoner was loved by the men, but deemed by them "not right in his head." Leonard, a private of the regiment, became his servant after he sold out, and detailed to the Court various particulars of his strange mode of living. He was rigidly punctual in payments; he rose at seven, and bathed in water containing half a pint of whisky, wherein an ounce of camphor had been dissolved, shouting vehemently, and singing during the operation; he never received company, and always had his blinds drawn down. He read the paper, and such books as the "Mystery of Babylon." Punctually at a quarter past three, he drove out in a cab. Lee, the cab-driver, stated that he attended every day—wet or dry, sunshine, hail, or snow—for sixteen months, and drove the prisoner exactly the same drive over Putney Heath and Barnes Common, he always stopped at one particular spot, and ran through the furze to a distant point near a pond, where the cab went round and met him; if it was wet he always exposed himself delighted with the run; in winter it was always dark before the cab met him, and Lee was surprised for him to stay; but he never came to him, though sometimes he looked as if he had gone through the pond. In the cab he used sometimes to sit patiently still, sometimes to hold about in all directions, sweeping his cane as if smelling an attack. He regularly paid a fare of nine shillings, every shilling turned with the face up and looking one way; for the turnpikes there was always a sixpence and a large penny, which his servant had regularly to provide. Mr. James Startin, surgeon, of Brompton, had formerly noticed the prisoner in Kensington Gardens, and admitted his wife had not attracted his attention, as he was obviously a "phlegmatic" "dyspeptic," afterwards he casually became acquainted with the

prisoner, and communicated with his father on his state of mind. Mr. Pate, the prisoner's father, stated many facts proving that he had always felt that his son must go into an asylum; but under Dr. Conolly's advice, he had postponed taking measures, because in London his son had not been so bad as when first he left Ireland. The O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., avowed his belief that the prisoner would be the last man in the world to do a dishonourable or disloyal act. Inspector Squire stated, that the police have long observed the prisoner's eccentric and wild gestures in the street; he was known to them by the name of "Out-and-thrust," from his mode of flourishing his cane as he rushes along. The Rev. Charles Driscoll saw him on the afternoon of the assault on the Queen; he stood near Cambridge House for a short time, and then started off in a more excited manner than usual to him, so as to induce Mr. Driscoll to notice him more attentively. Dr. Conolly and Dr. Munro gave their opinions distinctly, that the prisoner is now insane, not under any specific delusion, and knowing right from wrong in conversation, but liable to act under sudden and uncontrollable impulses, which he may even know to be wrong. He knows that he did wrong, and regrets it, but seems to have been under an impulse which he was unable to control. He is unfit for all the ordinary duties of life.

Baron Alderson, in summing up, corrected a grievous delusion in the minds of medical men, that a man is unpunishable because he is insane. The only insanity which exculpates is the special insanity which prompts to the act alleged. A man with a delusion that another will kill him, may be acquitted if under that delusion he kills in supposed self-defence; but a man with a delusion that he has a glass head has no similar excuse for such an act. Doubtless, abundance of eccentricity is here proved; but is eccentricity to excuse a man for striking the Queen? The impulse is no excuse if the prisoner knew right from wrong: if a man knows that what he does is wrong, and still has an irresistible impulse to do it, the law will have an irresistible impulse to punish him for the act. There must be proof of a formed disease of the mind—a disease existing before the act was committed, and one which makes the person incapable of knowing that the act he is about to do is wrong. Unless the jury could say that the prisoner knew not right from wrong, they could not acquit him on the ground of insanity.

The jury retired at 20 minutes past 3; at 5 minutes past 7 they returned to court with a verdict of "Guilty."

Baron Alderson addressed the prisoner with pathos and severity colloquially blended:—

It is quite clear that you are a person of very eccentric habits and in some degree differing from other men; and it is probable that it pleased God to visit you with some mental affliction, for which you are to be pitied. The offence you have committed, however, is one of a very serious and important character. You have been found guilty of striking a woman, which for a soldier is very shocking. Considering the station of your family and your own position, the Court will not inflict the disgraceful punishment of whipping upon you. The Court has some respect for you, though you had no respect for others. It will still, however, be its duty to pass such a sentence upon you as will prevent you at all events for a long period, from doing any further mischief. I would fain believe you were not in your right senses at the time you committed this act. Under all the circumstances, the sentence that I feel it my duty to pronounce upon you is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.

The prisoner heard the sentence without a token of emotion; at its close he bowed to the Court, and immediately turning round, retired to the goal without a word.

The convict Pate has been removed to the Millbank Prison. We learn that he has not been subjected to the usual prison discipline. He has neither had his hair cropped, nor have his clothes been changed; and instead of his being placed in a cell, he has been permitted to occupy a room belonging to an officer of the prison.—Sunday Times.

Corrow from the West India.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a letter was read from a merchant firm in that town, to which considerable importance was attached. It had reference to a sample of cotton grown in America, which was forwarded in connection with the letter. The writer stated that the cultivation of cotton demanded less severe labour than sugar cultivation, and that women and children could be employed in the former. In the West Indies, moreover, the plant was perennial, and it yielded two crops in the year; one in June and one in December. The letter stated that the cotton was very favourable for its growth, and that it was this additional advantage over the States, that dry weather could be depended on for picking, and no danger need be apprehended from rain. The sample forwarded was grown near Kingston, Jamaica, from New Orleans seed, and it was said by experienced brokers to be equal to New Orleans fair. Egyptian seed, however, would, it was thought, be better adapted for culture in the West Indies.

The Rev. T. Lloyd, of St. Clare's, near Carmarthen, while recently clearing a loaded gun, accidentally shot and killed his wife.

A woman was arrested by the police in Limerick last week in the act of selling a hundred weight of human bones, which she had removed from the burial ground of Kilmalee, outside Clara street. The miscreant had also a quantity of shawls and caps worn by the dead.





## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**Privy Council.**—The Queen held a Privy Council at six o'clock on Saturday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. At the council Henry Tufnell, Esq., was introduced, and, by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the board. The Queen gave audience to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Marne Hill, and Lord John Russell.

**The Lord Chancellor.**—We are enabled to announce that Sir Thomas Wilde has been selected for the important office of Lord Chancellor, and that his appointment has been approved by her Majesty. It is understood, however, that Sir Thomas Wilde will only discharge the full duties of his office until the arrangements necessary for separating the functions of the Chief Justice of the Chancery Court from those of the Speaker of the House of Lords and Chief Justice in Appeal are completed. Sir T. Wilde will then retain the political office—probably under the title of Lord Keeper, and the Presidency of the Court will become a distinct appointment. It is understood that Sir J. Jervis, the present Attorney-General, will succeed Sir T. Wilde as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and that Sir John Romilly will be appointed Attorney-General. It is confidently expected that Mr. Cockburn will succeed Sir John Romilly as Solicitor-General. *Times of Thursday.* [This anticipatory announcement has been confirmed by the event. The new Lord Chancellor was sworn in at a Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace on Monday.]

**Blind Buryan** is said to be the title by which the new Lord-Chancellor will take his seat on the woolsack.

**Probable Law Changes.**—It was stated yesterday in the courts of law—and subsequent inquiries confirm the truth of the report—that Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Wigram had become blind since an operation recently undergone by him, and that he will no longer be able to perform his judicial duties. The vacancy thus created can only be filled up by a special act of Parliament. Vice-Chancellor Shadwell continues indisposed. Further law changes are considered imminent. The resignation of Sir L. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, is looked for in a few days. In that event Sir J. Romilly will be Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Cockburn will be advanced to the Attorney-Generalship, and Mr. Page Wood, M.P., of the Chancery Bar, will be appointed Solicitor-General. *Weekly Chronicle.* [The *Morning Chronicle* mentions Mr. Roebuck as the probable future Solicitor-General.]

**The National Debt.**—Sir Alexander Spence, who retired on account of ill-health from the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, and who has been recently actively employed in the committee on Custom-house expenditure, has been appointed Secretary and Comptroller-General to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, vacant by the demise of Samuel Hoare, Esq.

**The Proposition.**—We understand that, in consequence of the estimates which remain to be disposed of, and of the obstructions to business during the last week or two, the prorogation of Parliament is not expected to take place before the middle of August. *Observer.*

**Masses.** Gilbert, Marrett, Terry, Law, Lamb, and Oakley, as a deputation from proprietors and vendors of London weekly newspapers, had an interview with Sir George Grey on Monday at the Home Office, to solicit an earlier publication of the *London Gazette* on Friday, with a view of assisting in the permanent establishment of the present postal arrangements.

**Tax Dux of Hamlyn** was thrown from his horse in the Park, on Wednesday, and his arm was broken.

**Forfeiting Elections.**—The nomination for Southampton is fixed for this day, and there is little doubt of the unopposed re-election of Mr. Cockburn, the new Solicitor-General, who, in his address, says:—"I look with peculiar satisfaction on the opportunity which will be thereby afforded me of assisting to carry out those reforms in the administration of the law which my experience has satisfied me are necessary to the interests of all classes of society."—The re-election of Sir John Romilly, for Devonport, will probably take place on the same day. In his address to the electors, that gentleman says:—"The office of Solicitor-General enabled me, having the confidence and the cordial co-operation of the Government, to carry some important measures of legal reform, and if you send me as Attorney-General back to the House of Commons, with your approbation of what I have so done, it will materially assist me in my endeavours to continue in the same course."—The promotion of Sir J. Jervis leaves Chester without a representative. It is stated that Sir R. Walker, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., or Mr. John Jervis, one of the new Chief Justices of the Common Pleas, will be the candidate in the Liberal interest. A Protectionist opposition is spoken of in the person of Mr. Egerton, a gentleman of considerable property, residing in the neighbourhood. Sir Robert Peel has been invited, by a public meeting of the electors of Tamworth, to become a candidate for the seat vacant by his father's death. In their address they assure him "of the gratification we shall derive in promoting your return as one of our representatives without subjecting you to the inconvenience of a personal canvass, or of attending at the hustings." Sir Robert has accepted the invitation, and no opposition is anticipated.

## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

**The "Determined Chartist"** has been again examined before the magistrate at Guildhall, on Wednesday, and after some further demonstrations on his part, similar in character to his former exhibitions, has been bound over to keep the peace, being sent to prison till he can find security for his good behaviour.

**Attempt to Impose on Prince Albert.**—At Westminster Police Office, yesterday week, Eliza Medland, a woman with half-a-dozen other names, a notorious impostor, was charged with endeavouring to obtain money from Prince Albert by false pretences. The accused is forty years of age, and of dissipated appearance. Colonel Phipps, Prince Albert's treasurer, stated that all applications for alms to his Royal Highness were referred to him; he was instructed to relieve the deserving, but always to make strict inquiries in the present case, this caution led to the woman's detection. She wrote to the Prince as "M. A. Purkiss," setting forth that she had a child suffering from a disease of the spine, for which sea-bathing was ordered; but she had no money, and she begged for £5. The writer urged her petition on the score that she had been wet-nurse to the Princess Alice Maud. The fact was, that the name of that woman was "Perkins," and not "Purkiss." Before the magistrate the prisoner pretended that she had written the letter for another person, not for herself. She was remanded, as another case of fraud, attempted on the Marchioness of Londonderry, is to be brought against her.

**Sentence on Walter Watts.**—In the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, Mr. Baron Alderson passed sentence on this prisoner, who had previously been convicted of stealing "a piece of paper, value 1d.," the paper in question representing a cheque for £1,400. It was not, the learned judge said, to the ostensible but the real crime that the severity of the sentence applied, which was that the prisoner be transported for ten years. It was stated in Court that the full amount of his defalcations to the Globe Insurance Company is £80,000.

**A Magistrate Convicting Himself.**—Many persons during the past week have been fined at Bradford, under the third bye-law, for "suffering or permitting" their dogs to "go at large." In this anti-bovine war, Mr. Alderman Rand has zealously distinguished himself, and won the thanks of many persons who stand in salutary fear of hydrophobia. Also, that Mr. Alderman Rand's dog should have "gone at large" in Bradford; but so it was, though whether the illegal act was "suffering," or "permitting," none can say. On Tuesday, however, when Mr. Alderman Rand was on the bench (in connection with Mr. Alderman S. Smith), the deed was made manifest. About twelve o'clock, P. O. Dean came forward, and was sworn to speak the whole truth against Mr. Rand's offending bow-wow. Mr. Rand still kept his seat on the bench, evidently resolved to be judge in his own case, which glaring fact may be commended to any grievance-monger who wants a peg on which to hang a morose motion in the House of Commons.—P. O. Dean, addressing Mr. Rand: About five minutes to twelve o'clock, on the 2nd of July, I saw your dog going at large! Ald. Rand: You saw Mr. Rand's dog going at large? How far was it from his house? Police-man: About thirty or forty yards.—Alderman Rand: And are you quite sure of that? Police-man: I am quite sure of it: I followed it to the back door of your house, and your servant owned it was your dog. Here Mr. Rand pleasantly cross-examined the witness, in reference to the animal's breed, but the policeman evidently was no "fancier." The worthy magistrate concluding, however, that the evidence was good against him, proceeded at once to pass sentence upon himself in the following terms:—"For this offence, Mr. Rand, you are fined 5s. and expenses 2s. [laughter]. If not paid a warrant of distress will be issued; and if there be not sufficient goods upon which to levy, you will be committed for fourteen days to the House of Correction." [loud laughter.] This event will certainly "put down" the barking of those councillors who complain that the bye-laws are not impartially administered.

**Registration of Voters.**—The overseers of the different parishes throughout the city have given notice that no persons will be entitled to have his name inserted on any list of voters for this city now about to be made, in respect of the occupation of premises above the yearly value of £10, whether situate wholly, or in part, within the parish, unless he should have paid, on or before the 20th day of July inst., all the poor rates and assessed taxes which have become payable from him in respect of such premises on or before the 5th day of January last; and all persons who omit to make such payments will be incapable of being upon the new register of voters for the said city. A similar notice has been issued to the electors of the city of Westminster and the metropolitan boroughs of the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, Lambeth, Southwark, and Greenwich. All parties entitled to vote in the election of knights of the shire in different counties throughout the United Kingdom must also send in their claimant on or before the 20th instant, or they will not be able to vote in the return of members to parliament.

The proprietors of the Polytechnic Institution have voted the sum of one hundred guineas as their contribution towards the fund for erecting into effect the Exhibition of Industry.

## LITERATURE.

**Hudson's Statue.**—*Letter-Day Pamphlets*, No. 7. By THOMAS CARLYLE. London: Chapman and Hall.

THE manner of reception of these pamphlets is by this time worthy of remark. By those bad admirers of Mr. Carlyle who are chiefly fascinated by his style and extravagance, and who have acquired proficiency in small Carlyles, no little wonder is expressed, naturally enough, at the pretty general sentence of reviewers. Others, by a cool and self-flattering assumption, conclude that objectors "don't understand Carlyle," and so use a grimace to avoid an argument. Those who do not now begin to think-out the great social and national problems of our time, but have a wide and practical acquaintance both with the real life and theories of remedies, which now abound—while unable to moderate their just indignation at the assumption and exaggeration of which Mr. Carlyle has been guilty—have not been backward in admitting that these productions contain thoughts, both serious and humorous, which only a man prodigiously great, and of truly fine sympathies, could have uttered with the same clearness and force. And if, on one hand, grateful regard for a great teacher has dictated favourable interpretations and pleas in abatement,—and, on another, intelligent and earnest attachment to well-defined and tried political principles has resisted the exaggeration and bewilderment of tone with which those principles have been assailed,—it must be allowed that for both, and for something more, Mr. Carlyle has given no insignificant or scanty cause. One point of agreement exists between all but the silly imitators, or credulous catchers of the hidden meanings, of Mr. Carlyle; namely, that the measure of truth contained in these prophesies is partial and one-sided,—helpful only as being itself an overbalance in the opposite direction to another admitted overbalance, observable in many of our social theories and practices. We yield to none in our acknowledgment of the value of this element of truth, although we are unable to admit the direct worth, for their intended purpose, of these grotesque, and, in many ways, vague, unsatisfying, and absurd sayings.

Remembering some of Mr. Carlyle's fine touches in his "Past and Present," on that monstrous worship which has made an "Englishman's hell" to be "the fear of not getting on," we looked with some eagerness for the appearance of "Hudson's Statue." Many hopes to get profit and delight are realized; but, the patient reader, seated in our quiet thinking the question will return, "What actual truth does all this contain?" and we are forced unwillingly to confess to ourselves—Only truth incidental and by the way.

The real topic of the book is, how a people do their hero-worship. Hudson's statue being selected as typical of the feeling of the hero, and the worship rendered to heroes, amongst us English. The implication here, that a statue is an index to the idea of nobleness and estimate of character and deeds, existing in those by whom it is set up, we admit to be true. But when all the ignominious, ugliness, folly, and profanity, set up on pedestals in our cities and towns, is charged upon the people—said to be there by their suffrage, and to prove it impossible that they should choose a hero, or discriminate the true great man—we seriously affirm, that the assertion and the inference are alike mendacious and miserable nonsense. And yet this is the real gist of the book—to show that the people's hero is but a diminished image of their own baseness and folly. Hudson's statue in the sight of God and all wise men. Now the fact is patent to all, that "Hudson's Statue," as takes Mr. Carlyle's own instance of statue-making was voted and subscribed for, not by the people, "chiefly fools," though they be, but by "a few," who worshipped their idol while the process service brought scrip and gold, and who at last hastened to dash in pieces their mighty pedestal in scorn and contempt of themselves for their folly, but in scorn of him, because he no longer did their bidding, ministering to their passions, and enriching their avarice. "They that made him were," most truly, "like unto him;" but, who made him? and then, who like other idolaters of whom we have heard, took to breaking him, and cast him down? That this proposal to glorify manhood, to reward the expert warrior, to give Hudson's statue was a sign of the times, is to be at once admitted; nor can any honest denunciation thereof by two wares and wags, but for all purposes of Mr. Carlyle's argument against heroes and raised above of the people, the instance—and we agree with him that it is a representative one—most equally tell. And if he will go on a pilgrimage (how sad and degrading it would be, we well know) from statue to column, from column to statue, in this truly representative London, he shall find that each statue is the expression of the heroic idea in a certain knot or handful, whose opinion, servile homage, or true worship, as the case may be, never marked more than the few;



and that the occupiers of pedestals never came there by "universal suffrage," nor tell the objects of the universal homage. What truth there is, then, in these pages—and there is much—is not embarked in its logic, but lies confusedly scattered alongside. Such truth chiefly consists in clear perception and withering exposure of the hidden features and workings of the selfish baseness, intense vulgarity, and flagrant immorality, of the overwrought commercial spirit, the speculative tendencies, the mania for wealth and appearance, and the hollow homage to rank by birth and money, which have streamed the filth and pollution of their influence upon our social life and activity. If what is said has not much originality, it has the vividness and power, the humour and sadness, the tenderness and wrath, so wonderfully characteristic of the author, and so often employed to make us wise and pure. Nor do we doubt its serviceableness where ethics fail, and sermons are unheard. Let these suggestive extracts speak for themselves:—

"Whom shall I honour? whom shall I refuse to honour? If a man have any precious thing in him at all, certainly the most precious of all the gifts he can offer is his approbation, his reverence to another man. This is his very soul, this fealty which he swears to another: his personality itself, with whatever it has of eternal or divine, he bends here in reverence before another. Not lightly will a man give this,—if he is still a man. If he is no longer a man, but a greedy blind two-footed animal, 'without soul, except what saves him the expense of salt and keeps his body with its appetites from putrefying,'—alas! if he is nothing now but a human money-bag and meat-trough, it is different! In that case his 'reverence' is worth so many pounds sterling; and these, like a gentleman, he will give willingly. Hence the British Statues, such a populace of them as we see. British Statues, and some other more important things! Alas, of how many unveracities, of what a world of irreverence, of sordid debasement, and death in 'trespasses and sins,' is this light unveracious bestowal of one's approbation the fatal outcome! Fatal in its origin; in its developments and thousandfold results so fatal. It is the poison of the universal upas-tree, under which all human interests, in these bad ages, lie writhing as if in the last struggle of death. Street-barricades rise for that reason, and counterfeit kings have to shave off their whiskers and fly like coiners; and it is a world gone mad in misery, by bestowing its approbation wrong."

"The aim of all reformers, parliamentary and other, is still defined by them as 'just legislation,' just laws; with which definition who can quarrel? They will not have 'class legislation,' which is a dreadfully bad thing; but 'all classes legislation,' I suppose, which is the right thing. Sure enough, just laws are an excellent attainment, the first condition of all prosperity for human creatures; but few reflect how extremely difficult such attainment is! Alas, could we once get laws which were just, that is to say, which were the clear transcript of the Divine Laws of the Universe itself; so that each man were incessantly admonished, under strict penalties, by all men, to walk as the Eternal Maker had prescribed; and he alone received honour whom the Maker had made honourable, and whom the Maker had made disgraceful, disgrace; alas! were not here the very 'Aristocracy' we seek? A new veritable Hierarchy of Heaven—approximately such in very truth—bringing Earth nearer and nearer to the blessed Law of Heaven. Heroic men, the Sent of Heaven, once more bore rule; and on the throne of kings there sat 'splendid, not King Hudson, or King Popinjay, but the Bravest of existing Men; and on the gibbet there swung as a tragic pendulum, admonitory to Earth in the name of Heaven—not some insignificant object, necessitous outcast, who had violently, in his extreme misery and darkness, stolen a leg of mutton—but veritably the Supreme Soundrel of the Commonwealth, who, in his insatiable greed and bottomless atrocity, had long, hoodwinking the poor world, gone himself, and led multitudes to go, in the ways of gilded human baseness; seeking temporary profit (scrip, first-class claret, social honour, and the like small ware), where only eternal loss was possible; and who now, stripped of all his gildings and cunningly devised speciosities, swung there an ignominious detected soundrel; testifying aloud to all the earth—'Be not soundrels, not even gilt soundrels, any one of you; for God, and not the Devil, is verily king, and this is where it ends, if even this be the end of it!'

"O Heaven, O Earth, what an 'attainment' were here, could we but hope to see it! Reformed Parliament, People's League, Hume-Cobden agitation, tremendous cheers, new Battles of Naseby, French Revolution, and horrors of French Revolution—all things were cheap and light to the attainment of this. For this were in fact the millennium; and, indeed, nothing less than this can be it."

"But I say it is dreadfully difficult to attain! And though 'class legislation' is not it, yet, alas! neither is 'all classes legislation' in the least certain to be it. All classes, if they happen not to be wise, heroic classes—how, by the cunningest jumbling of them together, will you ever get a wisdom or heroism out of them? Once more let me remind you, it is impossible for ever. Unwisdom, contradiction to the gods: how, from the mere vamping together of hostile voracities and opacities, never so dexterously or copiously combined, can or could you expect anything else? Can any man bring a clean thing out of an unclean? No man. Voracities and opacities, blended together in never such cunningly devised proportions, will not yield noblenesses and illuminations; they cannot do it. Parliamentary reform, extension of the suffrage? Good Heavens! how by the mere enlargement of your circle of ingredients, by the mere flinging in of new opacities and voracities, will you have a better chance to distil a wisdom from that foul cauldron, which is merely bigger, not by hypothesis better? You will have a better chance to distil zero from it; evil elements from all sides, now more completely extinguishing one another, so that mutual destruction, like that of the Kilkenny Cats, a Parliament which produces parliamentary eloquence only, and no social guidance, either bad or good, will be the issue,—as we do now in these years sorrowfully see."

"To the primitive man, whether he looked at moral rule, or even at physical fact, there was nothing not divine. Flame was the God Loki, &c.; this visible Universe was wholly the vesture of an Invisible Infinite; every event that occurred in it a symbol of the immediate presence of God. Which it intrinsically is, and for ever will be, let poor stupid mortals remember or forget it! The difference is, not that God has withdrawn; but that men's minds have fallen hebetated, stupid, that their hearts are dead, awakening only to some life about their meal-time and cookery-time; and their eyes are grown dim, blinkard, a kind of horn-eyes, like those of owls, available chiefly for catching mice."

"Most excellent Fitzsmithytrough, it is a long time since I have stopped short in admiring your stupendous railway miracles. I was obliged to strike work, and cease admiring in that direction. Very stupendous indeed; considerable improvement in old roadways and wheel-and-axle carriages, velocity unexpectedly great, distances attainable ditto ditto: all this is undeniable. But, alas! all this is still small deer for me, my excellent Fitzsmithytrough; truly, nothing more than an unexpected take of mice for the *ovish* part of you and me. Distances, you unfortunate Fitz? The distances of London to Aberdeen, to Ostend, to Vienna, are still infinitely inadequate to me! Will you teach me the winged flight through Immensity, up to the Throne dark with excess of bright? You unfortunate, you grin as an ape would at such a question; you do not know that unless you can reach thither in some effectual most veritable sense, you are a lost Fitzsmithytrough, doomed to Hela's death-realm and the abyss where mere brutes are buried. I do not want cheaper cotton, swifter railways; I want what Novalis calls 'God, Freedom, Immortality': will swift railways, and sacrifices to Hudson, help me towards that?"

Other extracts might have been made, but these are sufficient—especially as the broader humour and satire are getting into newspaper paragraphs, by means of which our readers may be already familiar with "the new Apollo Belvidere," and "Bobus of Houndsditch."

*God in Christ. Three Discourses, delivered at Newhaven, Cambridge, and Andover; with a Preliminary Dissertation on Language.* By HORACE BUSHNELL. London: J. Chapman.

THE reconsideration of received opinions has been the especial work of young free minds in every age; and to it we are so incalculably indebted for the uprooting of errors and the widening of the domain of truth, that it were ingratitude to reject, folly to take alarm at, the shaking and sifting of all beliefs, however venerable by antiquity or consecrated by authority, which is so strikingly characteristic of the present day. Protestantism has never seen, in all its history, a more important and forcible agitation of the truth of its facts, first principles, and most definite dogmas, than is now going on around us. More solemn questions are under discussion, tougher problems brought for solution, than those with which the evangelical world is just now occupied; of deeper moment than the passing and more noisy controversy concerning "preventive grace," and the "sacrament of baptism." A deep, silent stream sweeps along, whose coming flood will bear away hoary falsehoods, in church and society, and utterly destroy frail half-truths, which painful ingenuity alone has thus long kept in place. There is reason enough to fear that where these movements meet a sceptical spirit, aimless, and unsettled in feeling—there the end may be blank disbelief. But the true truth-seeker, whose single end is to get "the words of eternal life," and the true teacher, who "believes, and therefore speaks,"—these will abide; and their faith "be found unto praise and honour, though it be tried with fire."

Recent instances have been many of men who have departed, more or less, from the highways of approved orthodoxy;—men, some of them, cursed with clear views—of realities looming too awfully in the very farthest horizon of human knowledge ever to be *here* known clearly and yet *truly*—or, oppressed with moral night-mares—after the bewilderment of an excited witnessing of foolish, but furious, theologic wars, amongst those who "love their systems better than truth," though sincerely loving them, perhaps, believing them to be truth;—while others of them are so simply superficial, so destitute of capacity, strength, and calm, enduring courage, that *they*, in a conflict of opinion, no matter what the themes or interests, to a certainty go over to the *newest* party, especially one fighting under the attractive and flattering colours of "philosophic inquiry." But of not one of these could we bring ourselves to speak sarcastically, satirically, witheringly—in a word, after the fashion of small religious reviewers—so long as we had satisfying reason to believe him *genuine*—a man who could do no other without violating his conviction and his conscience,—whose choice was to reject accepted truths, or to hold them in a non-literal sense—to lurk coward and craven-like under a falsehood—and that in reference to the most stupendously solemn matter in the universe.

We do not defend sincerity at the expense of truth; on the contrary, we are fully conscious that that which operates most powerfully against truth, engenders mental slavery, and is mischievous in proportion to its intensity, is, *sincerity without truth*. We do not accept sincerity as a moral set-off to untrue and injurious opinions, or dangerous practices; nor do we palliate an erroneous opinion

or act, as if its inherent moral character were changed by genuineness of conviction in the thinker or agent. We are fully alive to the fact, that much of the sincerity for which we may be called to make allowance, and to cherish admiration, is but the sincerity of prejudice, of ignorance, of spiritual inexperience—often, of bold conceit, of self-reliance, of conscious power—and not seldom, of unmitigated stupidity, a disposition to take things for granted, or, a mere predilection for the new and marvellous, a superficial weakness, a supercilious inanity. Whatever we concede to honesty of belief, or integrity of purpose, it is ever with the completest recognition by ourselves, and the calm warning to others, that the most undissembling sincerity, unsustained, unpenetrated by truth, is fatally destructive in its tendencies. It mistakes the diseases, fails to comprehend the necessities of humanity—irritates the wound it strives to heal, and increases the wants it sought to supply—excites fallacious hopes—lights flickering fires, which but make the darkness more visible, and shine to deceive—and invites to half-truths, which prove the bottomless abyss to weak and unconstructed minds. But no man is the owner of the *sum* of truth. That which each possesses is but a measure of approach to the objective reality. The standard of measurement is in no human hands. Error and partiality may be proved against all. Positivity, dogmatism, and exclusiveness, are chiefly likely to be wrong—docility, catholicity, and "faith without sight," are most seemly, and chiefly likely to be right. How much *must* be conceded to freedom, and to conscience—how much *ought* to be yielded to a thoughtful and reverent love. What wonder if one forsake the mill-round which some tread; and another depart from the beaten track which *we* have not courage or disposition to leave. Many a man whom *we*, in our tenacity of conviction, might condemn for error, and brand *heterodox*, has become so reluctantly and humbly, although boldly and faithfully, upon bent knees, and with upraised eyes. It is the mercy of such a man, that he has not to appear at the tribunal of sectarian critics, whose hasty and unscrupulous judgments so continually outrage Christian integrity, and disgrace religious discussion with violent tempers and injustice, which would never be tolerated for a moment in any other department of literature. There is a judgment "according to truth," in which the honest, *believing* heretic, will surely find greater acceptance than the orthodoxal Christian whose right opinion is more an intellectual tradition than a heart-belief—the result of education, rather than a true *faith*—and whose sincerest convictions and formal beliefs are maintained unshaken by the oblivion, more than by the answer, of the trying questions which painfully compel some men to give replies, which, however sadly untrue they may be, are but the guesses of harassment and perplexity, when the serene light of faith is eclipsed by the murky shadows of unsolicited doubt. Those who have the Spirit of Jesus will certainly give no heed to "lying spirits"—but they will follow the sincere doubter with a pity in which is no insult, and a love in which is no approval.

Only the disingenuous or irreverent unbeliever, who flippantly and mincingly shakes off early opinions, or blatantly and defiantly assails old truths, or indulges an arbitrary scepticism born of moral antagonism, may we treat with deserved indignant scorn,—such, and such only, may we peel and strip, and mark them, that men have no fellowship with them.

We have been led into this train of thinking (for which, as somewhat foreign to newspaper criticism, we desire pardon), by having observed the unceremoniously rude and absurdly prejudiced reception which has been given, in some quarters, to the American volume now before us. The work appears to have created some excitement in the orthodox circles to which the author belongs in the United States, and to have obtained "a somewhat evil notoriety;" and already, in England, judging by a recent theological journal, the *odium theologicum* is aroused, or sought to be aroused. We are not writing as apologists. We at once confess that the work contains much free-thinking and novel opinion which we cannot adopt, nor even receive with restricted and modified approval. But may it not be urged that the great truth here treated of, "God in Christ," fundamental though it be, and at the very core of the Christian system, has been very variously discussed and illustrated by different minds even amongst the undoubtedly orthodox,—that truth is seen under different aspects and in new relations by all who personally and devoutly contemplate it,—and that every one whose inquiries are prosecuted with fairness, intelligence, and reverence, may aid us in attaining true doctrine, although we may not accept his theories or think his speculations sound? Certainly the author of these discourses is *not* orthodox, as the word in its *cant* use is applied,—but, differing from him, as we do, in first principles and ultimate conclusions, to a considerable extent, we yet firmly assert that he has surrendered no spiritual essential of orthodoxy, however



he may have treated its forms. We apply to his work the words with which a translation of Dr. Twisten's lectures on the *Trinity* were prefaced in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* of November, 1846:—"In respect to this particular doctrine, it is well known, that the most orthodox divines, while assenting to the fundamental formula, have differed in the way in which they have explained and defended it; and this fact should keep us from arguing that an exposition which is new to us, is, therefore, an unwarrantable speculation, and a hazardous tampering with the faith. The doctrine is contained in the Bible, and it rests upon the authority of the Bible; but the formula is not in the Bible; and the business of the theologian who embraces this formula is, to show that it best expresses the true sense of the Scriptures, and to defend it against philosophical and other objections."

This volume commences with a Preliminary Dissertation on the Nature of Language, as related to thought and spirit; and the discourses following are on the Divinity of Christ—the Atonement—and Dogma and Spirit; or, the true reviving of religion. The text chosen for these themes is, "For the life was manifested, and we have seen it, and bear witness, and show unto you that eternal life which was with the Father, and was manifested unto us." The discussion of these topics, whatever may be our decision on its truthfulness and conclusiveness, is conducted with the greatest possible clearness, with fairness, with calm intelligence, and in the spirit of faith and piety. Of the character and general results of the investigation, we shall allow the author to speak on his own behalf:—

"I do not say that the opinions to be advanced in this volume, on important theological subjects, are either to be received, or to be endured, or even to be forgiven. I only say, that to me they are true—truths of the profoundest moment, such as I must violate my own well-being, and my spiritual integrity before God, not to embrace, to profess, and, with what ability I have, to maintain by appropriate arguments. . . . I seem to myself to assert nothing which is not substantial orthodoxy—that which contains the real amount of all our orthodox formulas unabridged."—P. 3.

"The first two of the 'discourses,' and, in a less immediate but more fundamental sense, the third also, relate to matters in issue between us and the Unitarians. I am not aware that I have surrendered any truth to them—that is, anything which is truth to me. If I have surrendered some other man's truth, he must reclaim it for himself. Notwithstanding the profound sympathy, and the real respect I have always felt for the Unitarians, a sympathy and respect grounded, I will add, in a participation of similar difficulties; though I do not, for the same reason, feel the extreme horror of their persons sometimes manifested; I am, probably, as far from being in any mood of surrender to them, as could be desired by the stiffest champion of orthodoxy. It is my settled conviction, a conviction not the less firmly held because it is deliberately formed, that to escape certain scholastic and dogmatic forms of orthodoxy, they have so far renounced or obscured many great Christian truths pertaining to the Trinity, the person of Christ, depravity, regeneration, and the Spirit of God, as a supernatural grace, that what I should call the tone or the tonic energy of the Gospel is lost."—P. 87, 88.

"It is proper, also, to say, that I have no thought in the discussion which follows, or in the views maintained, of proposing any compromise or composition with Unitarians. I have no confidence in any organic or combined effort of pacification between us."—P. 90.

"Unitarianism is ever at work to clear away what it calls the scholastic rubbish and absurdity of past ages, and reduce the Christian truth to some less offensive and more credible shape. Thus emerges a new liberal theology, very simple, perfectly comprehensible, never difficult, a last fruit of reason, a completed model of inefficiency, perhaps time will say, and therefore I will not anticipate the verdict."—P. 99.

The author also states that a translation of Schleiermacher's critique on Sabellius, published by Professor Moses Stuart, in the *Biblical Repository*, some years ago, and which he confessed, without awakening jealousy or uneasiness respecting his orthodoxy, had given him new light, and changed the complexion of his own views, gives a view of the Trinity coinciding with that presented in this work, although the reasonings are in many points different. To show what the author retains of essential orthodoxy, we extract the following remarks from the "bare catalogue" of proofs of the "Divinity of Christ"—not that they possess novelty or unusual depth, but as we say, that they indicate Dr. Bushnell's true standpoint:—

"By the divinity of Christ, I do not understand simply that Christ differs from other men, in the sense that he is better, more inspired, and so a more complete vehicle of God to the world than others have been. He differs from us, not in degree, but in kind; as the half divine parentage under which he enters the world most certainly indicates. He is in such a sense God, or God manifested, that the unknown term of his nature, that which we are most in doubt of, and about which we are least capable of any positive affirmation, is the human."

"The miraculous birth of Christ is either a fable, or else it denotes the entrance into humanity of something that is distinct from it. This argument holds only with those who admit the truth of the history—a question which cannot be argued here. I will only say, that this event of history, so flippantly rejected by some, has, to me, the profoundest air of verity: setting forth, as it does, in the most artless form, that which corresponds philosophically with the doctrine of a divine incarnation elsewhere advanced. If God were ever to be incarnate in the world, in what other manner, so natural, beautiful, and real, could he enter into the life of the race?"

"What Christ himself declares concerning his relations to the Father. . . . How can we imagine any mere man of our race daring to use language like this concerning himself and God? He has the audacity (for what else can we call it, regarding him simply as man?) to promise that he and the Father—they two—will come to men together, and be spiritually manifest in them—'We will come unto him, and make our abode with him.'"

"We want Jesus as divine, not as human; least of all, do we want him as the human, still out of humanity and above it, as held by many Unitarians. It is God that we want, to know Him, to be near Him, to have his feeling unbosomed to us. . . . Then we shall have both the pure ideal of a life, and a power flowing out from God to ingenerate that life in us. God; God is what we want, not a man; God revealed through man, that we may see his heart, and hide our guilty nature in the bosom of his love: God so identified with our race, as to signify the possible union and eternal identification of our nature with his."

The question then arises, to make this Deity of Christ consist with the proper unity of God; and further, to reconcile with this, the *Three* of the Scriptures. The following is the key to the author's exposition and argument, and indicates at once the nature of his departure from received explanations of the formula of the Trinity:—

"I here suggest that the Trinity we seek will be a Trinity that results of necessity from the revelation of God to man. I do not undertake to fathom the interior being of God, and tell how it is composed. That is a matter too high for me, and, I think, for us all. I only insist that, assuming the strictest unity and even simplicity of God's nature, he could not be efficiently or sufficiently revealed to us, without evolving a trinity of persons such as we read of in the Scriptures."—P. 121.

"But some one, I suppose, will require of me to answer whether the three persons are eternal, or only occasional and to be discontinued. Undoubtedly the distinction of the Word, or the power of self-representation in God, thus denominated, is eternal. And in this we have a permanent ground of possibility for the threefold impersonation called Trinity. Accordingly, if God has been eternally revealed, or revealing himself to created minds, it is likely always to have been and always to be as the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Consequently, it may always be in this manner that we shall get our impressions of God, and have our communion with him."—P. 160.

It were easy to start objections, and those not merely cavilling, but serious and weighty. Refutation is, however, no more our present labour than defence.

In the discourse on "The Atonement," a double view of the work of Christ is presented; the first—the subjective view of Christ; in which the end and aim of his work is stated: the second—the objective view; "in which his whole work is conceived in the altar form, and held forth to the objective embrace and worship and repose of faith." This brief statement is vague and unsatisfying, but it is developed with great luminousness and power. He who refuses to concede one iota of the most rigidly Calvinistic theory of atonement, will yet acknowledge, in this discourse, freshness, spiritual beauty, and suggestiveness, which awaken great thoughts and aspiring affections, and disclose the grace and power of that "spirit of Christ" which is the essence of Christianity.

As only a careful and extended analysis could do justice to this work, we content ourselves with the quotations already made, and the general remarks with which we have introduced them; and, without identifying ourselves with the author's views at large, it is our deliberate conclusion decidedly to recommend the volume to the patient and thoughtful study of all theological readers.

There are not a few to whom these themes are oppressive difficulties—humble minds struggling in an agony—minds with deep intuitions of spiritual truth, long sitting in silent dissatisfaction with the metaphysic of theological systems, growing impatient of the logic-chopping and word-juggling employed therein—and other minds, able to wait, in faith and love to wait, knowing—only that they cannot know. This book may prove helpful to all such; at any rate, it cannot harm them; for its speculations do not obscure, but point to, the "true light"—Christ—and in Him "the fulness of the Godhead essentially"—"God reconciling the world unto himself," "by whom we have now received the atonement;" and "the blood, the sacrifice, the offering of Jesus," as "the holy forms, which God has offered to faith and feeling"—"the channel of his reconciling power." If, however, with such readers, it can do little to render faith steadfast, it may do much to make doubt modest, seeing how these truths, like all our knowledge, disappear in the mystery with which we are girt round.

"What if we all (says the author), feeling our deep want, and sorrowing over the shame our human wisdom has cost us, should come back together to the simple Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, One God, there to enter into peace through the blood of Jesus, and there to abide in the fulness of love and brotherhood?"

*Three Essays: The Reunion and Recognition of Christians in the Life to Come; The Right Love of Creatures and of the Creator; Christian Conversation.* By JOHN SHEPPARD, Author of "Thoughts on Private Devotion," &c. London: Jackson and Walford.

Mr. SHEPPARD adds another instructive volume to

the popular religious literature, in which his own numerous contributions are some of the most excellent and delightful. We admire the mature thought and chastened feeling which, with great refinement and clearness of style, distinguish these essays. The relation of the subject, is thus pointed out by the author:—

"If, according to the argument of the first, Christian love and friendship, in conjunction with a supreme devotedness to God, are to be perpetuated hereafter—then it must be of the greater moment to investigate what the second examines, namely, how the sentiments of love to God and love to man should be cherished and regulated; and also to consider, as is attempted in the third, how our present intercourse with friends and associates may be best guided and improved."

From the last essay we select a passage, not as a fair specimen of the style and contents of the work, but as worthy the consideration of certain good-hearted people who sometimes fall in our way, who do incalculable damage to young minds, especially the modest and sensitive, by their inapt and ill-timed introduction of direct religious conversation—as was the case with a young and intelligent person to whom a celebrated minister once put the question aloud in a mixed company, "Do you love the Saviour?" We have also known of serious injury done to the habits of thought of a gay and spirited young man, when in a transition state of feeling with regard to religion, by a sudden and pertinacious attack made upon him in a public omnibus. To such persons, so mistakenly "instant out of season," we commend these remarks on *Paul*:—

"He was skilful in adapting his lessons and his prefaces to the audience, the scene, and the occasion. Though rapid, and sometimes abrupt in transitions, I doubt if he ever accosted a Greek lady, as a Swiss minister did one in England, with the sudden query, 'Do you believe in the Lord Jesus?' Much more probably 'his manner was' to invite and lead such a classic idolatress upward through the seen and temporal, toward the unseen and eternal: from the golden sunset of Attica, toward the spiritual glow of the true sunrise, the ascension from Olivet,—from the sweet mystery of the first spring-garland in Hymettus, to the bright secret of the re-awakening dead,—from the splendours of the Parthenon, to the glories of a house not made with hands."

"If we could always carry into society, and retain while in it, the deep and lively feeling of 'charity,' or 'good-will,' as we do the principle, that feeling would always prompt some endeavour for diffusing good, and would also dictate the discretion and self-government which should best ensure success."

The author will, perhaps, think we have fixed on one of the smallest points in his volume: but we are happy to add that every page presents the thoughts of a highly cultivated mind, and that the volume will certainly refine and improve the minds of all its readers. We must add, that an analytical table of contents, and an alphabetical index, are quite a specimen of what every such volume should contain.

#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

IMPORTANCE OF BEING ABLE TO DESPISE RIDICULE.—I know of no principle which it is of more importance to fix in the minds of young people than that of the most determined resistance to the encroachments of ridicule. Give up to the world, and to the ridicule with which the world enforces its dominion, every trifling question of manner and appearance; it is to toss courage and firmness to the winds, to combat with the mass upon such subjects as these. But learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against the perils of ridicule; you can no more exercise your reason, if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you are in the constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a stand for any valuable point of morals, do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear—do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly—as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion. Let men call you mean, if you know you are just; hypocritical, if you are honestly religious; pusillanimous, if you feel that you are firm; resistance soon converts unprincipled wit into sincere respect; and no aftertime can tear from you those feelings which every man carries within him who has made a noble and successful exertion in a virtuous cause.—*Sydney Smith.*

TRUTHFUL RETRIBUTION.—An incident which occurred soon after the accession of the present Sultan, shows that in some respects, at least, he is not indisposed to follow up the strong traditions of his race. At the beginning of his reign the Ulema was resolved, if possible, to prevent the new sultan from carrying on those reforms which have ever been so distasteful to the Turks, grating at once against their religious associations and their pride of race, and which recent events had certainly proved not to be productive of those good results anticipated by Sultan Mahmud. To attain this object, the Mufti adopted the expedient of working on the religious fears of the youthful prince. One day, as he was praying, according to his custom, at his father's tomb, he heard a voice beneath reiterating in a stifled tone the words "I burn." The next time that he prayed there the same words assailed his ears. "I burn" was repeated again and again, and no word beside. He applied to the chief of the Imams to know what this prodigy might mean; and was informed in reply that his father, though a



great man, had also been, unfortunately, a great reformer, and that as such it was but too much to be feared that he had a terrible penance to undergo in the other world. The Sultan sent his brother-in-law to pray at the same place, and afterwards several others of his household: and on each occasion the same portentous words were heard. One day he announced his intention of going in state to his father's tomb, and was attended thither by a splendid retinue, including the chief doctors of the Mahometan law. Again during his devotions were heard the words "I burn," and all except the Sultan trembled. Rising from his prayer-carpet, he called in his guards, and commanded them to dig up the pavement and remove the tomb. It was in vain that the Mufti interposed, reproaching so great a profanation, and uttering dreadful warnings as to its consequences. The Sultan persisted. The foundations of the tomb were laid bare, and in a cavity skilfully left among them was found—not a burning sultan but a dervise. The young monarch regarded him for a time fixedly and in silence, and then said, without any further remark or the slightest expression of anger, "You burn? We must cool you in the Bosphorus." In a few minutes more the dervise was in a bag, and the bag immediately after was in the Bosphorus.—*De Vere's Sketches of Greece and Turkey.*

**THE MODERN GREEKS.**—I wish I could give as good an account of the Greeks as of their island abode. In outward bearing, at least, they are not unworthy of being its inhabitants. In few parts of the world is there to be found so comely a race. They possess almost always, fine features, invariably fine heads, and flashing eyes; and their forms and gestures have a noble grace about them, which in less favoured climes is seldom to be met with, even among the higher ranks. A Greek never stands in an ungraceful position; indeed his bearing often deserves to be called majestic: but his inward gifts seldom correspond, if the estimate commonly formed of him be not very incorrect, with his outward aspect. The root of the evil is now what it was in old times; for the Ionian Greeks are a false people. Seldom, even by accident, do they say the thing that is; and never ashamed are they for being detected in a lie. Such a character hardly contains the elements of moral amelioration. Experience is lost upon it. Those who are false to others are false to themselves also; what they see, will always be what they desire to see; from whatever is repulsive they will turn their eyes away; and neither time nor suffering can bring them a lesson which ingenuity and self-love are not able to evade. The Ionian Greeks are always greatly deficient in industry. They do not care to improve their condition; their wants are few, and they will do little work beyond that of picking up the olives which fall from the trees.—*Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey.*

**THE CONSTELLATION OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS.**—The lower regions of the air were loaded with vapour for some days. We saw distinctly, for the first time, the cross of the south, only in the night of the 4th and 5th of July, in the 16th degree of latitude. It was strongly inclined, and appeared from time to time between the clouds, the centre of which, furrowed by uncondensed lightnings, reflected a silver light. The pleasure felt on discovering the southern cross was warmly shared by such of the crew as had lived in the colonies. In the solitude of the seas we had a star as a friend from whom we have been long separated. Among the Portuguese and the Spaniards peculiar motives seem to increase this feeling—a religious sentiment attaches them to a constellation the form of which recalls the sign of the faith planted by their ancestors in the deserts of the New World. The two great stars which mark the summit and the foot of the cross having nearly the same right ascension, it follows that the constellation is almost vertical at the moment when it passes the meridian. This circumstance is known to every nation that lives beyond the tropics or in the southern hemisphere. It is known at what hour of the night in different seasons the southern cross is erect or inclined. It is a timepiece that advances very regularly nearly four minutes a-day, and no other group of stars exhibits to the naked eye an observation of time so easily made. How often have we heard our guides exclaim, in the savannahs of Venezuela or in the desert extending from Lima to Truxillo, "Midnight is past, the cross begins to bend!" How often these words reminded us of that affecting scene of Paul and Virginia, seated near the sources of the river of Lataniere, conversing together for the last time; and when the old man, at the sight of the southern cross, warns them that it is time to separate!—*Humboldt.*

Christina Macdonald, of Inverness, now between nineteen and twenty years of age, is on her journey southward in the caravan of a travelling showman. She is of slender make, walks in an erect posture, and, according to her own statement, measures six feet six and a half inches in height, and is still growing taller!

**LONDON THIEVES.**—It is supposed that the number of persons who make a trade of thieving in London is not more than 6,000: of these, nearly 200 are first-class thieves, or swell mobmen; 600 "macemen," and trade swindlers, bill swindlers, dog stealers, &c.; about 40 burglars, "dancers," "garreters," and other adepts with the skeleton-keys. The rest are pickpockets, "gonophs," mostly young thieves who sneak into areas and rob tills, and other pilferers.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

Sarah Clayfield, who died lately in the workhouse at Stroud, aged 67, had been a pauper from the time that she was three weeks old.

## GLEANINGS.

The Duke of Wellington, at his late audit, made a reduction of fifteen per cent. to his tenantry.

A black prima donna has arrived in London, and is about to appear at her Majesty's theatre.

It is stated that there was a gentleman on board the "Orion," whose errand to Glasgow was to consult the late Dr. Burns regarding his health. The patient and physician were unknown to each other, and both were lost.

Several ladies have had their dresses destroyed in Sheffield by having vitriol thrown upon them.

Mr. Macaulay is at present visiting the principal battlefields of Scotland.

There is a talk, says a correspondent of *Chambers's Journal*, of a stationary balloon over Paris, to sustain an electric sun for illuminating the city at night!

Alfred Tennyson has taken unto himself a wife. Our young bards might try their lyres at an epithalamium.—*Leader.*

A witness who was examined on Friday before a select committee of the House of Lords, respecting the manner in which a petition, purporting to have been signed by "19,000" of the ratepayers of Liverpool, had been got up, confessed that "he had, upon one occasion, gone to a public-house, where he had sat down and written about 300 of the signatures which appeared attached to the petition. Whilst he was at that public-house three others of the agents, and himself, had dipped themselves into a water-butt, so that the committee, when they arrived at their place of assembly, should believe that they had been walking about all day in the rain" [loud laughter].

A spoonful of horseradish put into a pan of milk will preserve the milk sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will turn.

Amongst the treasures brought over for the Queen by the Nepalese Ambassador, are twelve cow-tails set in silver, this gift being considered by the Rajah of Nepal as a mark of the greatest respect. The Rajah himself only possesses eight, and as the possession of these insignia of greatness are considered a proof of the highest position, a presentation of twelve was considered quite overwhelming. The value of the gifts amounts, we believe, to about £20,000.

"Mankind," says the *New York Whig*, "may be divided into three distinct classes,—first, superlatively honest men; second, confirmed scoundrels; and third, no men at all." To which the *Philadelphia Times* adds the following witty bit:—

First person—We are.  
Second person—Ye or you are.  
Third person—They (they women) are.

"I can never subscribe to the doctrine of that sermon," said a sleepy-headed parishioner, who was wont to doze in meeting every Sunday, to a neighbour, as they were coming out of chapel together. "Can't subscribe?" was the reply; "why, I saw you nodding assent to every assertion."

**THE MARK OVERSHOT.**—"Yes, marm, that's a crack article," said a shopkeeper to a lady purchaser. "Oh, mercy," said she, "if the thing's cracked, I don't want it."

## IN MEMORIAM.

Not in the splendour of a ruinous glory  
Emblazoned, glittered our lost statesman's name:  
The great deeds that have earned him deathless fame  
Will cost us merely thanks. Their inventory  
Of peaceful heroism will be a story,  
Of wise assertion of a rightful claim,  
And commerce freed by sagely daring aim.  
Famine averted; revolution gory  
Disarmed; and the exhausted commonweal  
Recruited: these are things that England long  
Will couple with the name of Robert Peel,  
Of whom the worst his enemies can say  
Is, that he left the error of his way  
When conscience told him he was in the wrong.

—*Punch.*

## BIRTHS.

July 8, at Medical Hall, Woolwich, the wife of DAVID ROGERS, of a daughter.

June 13, at Hartlepool, Durham, Mrs. WILLIAM GRAY, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

July 9, at the Independent Chapel, Market Harborough, by the Rev. H. Toller, Mr. JAMES KIRBY, jun., of the Market-place, Leicester, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. CHATER, of Kibworth Harcourt.

July 9, at Petersham, Surrey, by the Rev. J. Sidney, M.A., Major HERBERT B. EDWARDS, C.B., 1st Bengal Fusilier Regiment, to EMMA, youngest daughter of the late J. SIDNEY, Esq., of Richmond-hill.

July 9, at Enfield, by the Rev. S. J. Smith, B.A., Mr. CHARLES FREDERICK SMITH to Miss SARAH LACEY, both of Bedford.

July 10, at the Independent Chapel, Codford, Wilts, by license, by the Rev. J. W. Maddox, Mr. WILLIAM LAWES, of Exeter, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN STURGEON, widow of the late Mr. S. STURGEON, builder, of Codford.

July 10, at the Independent Chapel, Dartmouth, by the Rev. J. F. Stenner, Mr. JOSEPH SPARKS, of Bradford, Wiltshire, to JEMIMA, eldest daughter of W. LOLLITT, Esq., of Dartmouth.

July 10, at Mill-street Chapel, Evesham, by the Rev. A. G. Fuller, Mr. THOMAS COURT to Miss MARIA BUTCHER.

July 11, at Mill-street Chapel, Evesham, by the Rev. A. G. Fuller, Mr. JOSEPH PORTMAN to Miss JANE PARDOE.

July 11, at Leckhampton Church, near Cheltenham, by the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A., CORNELL FISON, Esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late J. FISON, Esq., of Thetford, Norfolk.

July 16, at St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, EMMA, second daughter of the late R. CULLY, Esq., of Norwich, to Mr. ANDREW RICHARDSON, of Lowestoft.

## DEATHS.

July 3, at Morland Cottage, Edinburgh, Mrs. THOMSON, widow of the late Dr. John Thomson, Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh.

July 7, at the residence of J. Meredith, Esq., 8, Durham-place, Lambeth, aged 75 years, Mrs. SARAH SAUNDERS, relict of the late William Saunders, Esq., of Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road.

July 13, in his 54th year, Mr. ISAAC LOADER, of Northampton-square, Clerkenwell, timber merchant, after a long and severe illness.

July 16, in the full assurance of faith, Mr. ABRAHAM BARNETT, of Nottingham. Mr. Barnett was for several years an active deacon of the Baptist church, George-street, Nottingham; and, since the formation of the church under the Rev. J. A. Baynes has been one of its most active and zealous officers.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

With little or nothing to influence the market during the past week the prices of stock have kept moderately firm and buoyant. Only an average amount of business, however, has been done, partly, doubtless, on account of the absence of many "men of rank" in the country, but principally from the uncertainty attending the result of the settlement of Account which takes place to-morrow. It is generally thought that, this time, the settlement will be in favour of the *Bulls*, a further advance, therefore, is checked until the close of the week, when the influence of the increasing abundance of money and the excellent state of the revenue will scarcely fail to operate in favour of a rise. In consequence of the latter circumstance the Commissioners of the National Debt have to invest during the current quarter the sum of £638,412 13s. 2d., the actual surplus of the revenue for the year ending the 5th April last being £2,538,501 18s. 4d. India Stock has advanced since our last, as well as Bank Stock, but the Unfunded Debt has declined 1s.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97 6 1/2	96 7 1/2	96 7 1/2	96 7 1/2	96 7 1/2	96 7 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	97 6 1/2	96 7 1/2	96 7 1/2	96 7 1/2	96 7 1/2	96 7 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.						
Annuities...	99 8 1/2	99 8 1/2	99 8 1/2	99 8 1/2	99 8 1/2	99 8 1/2
India Stock ..	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2
Bank Stock ..	211	211 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2
Exchq. Bills..	67 pm.	70 pm.	67 pm.	69 pm.	69 pm.	70 pm.
India Bonds ..	90 pm.	87 pm.	87 pm.	90 pm.	89 pm.	89 pm.
Long Annuity.	8 5-16	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1-16	8 1/2

In the Foreign Market the amount of business transacted has been to a very moderate extent, and quotations, consequently, are a shade lower. Most of the securities have been very quiet, the only exception to be noticed being in Danish Five per Cents., which have reached 103 1/2. The death of the infant prince has not had the slightest influence on the Spanish securities.

The Share Market has been dull and depressed in tone, and the prices of nearly every description of stocks, with the exception of one or two of the great Companies, have given way. Sellers, consequently, have greatly predominated over buyers; speculation has been quite inert, and gloomy anticipations are entertained concerning the results of the ensuing half-yearly meetings. These forebodings are strengthened and encouraged by the amount of dividend just recommended to be declared by the Directors of the Brighton line,—3 per cent. A larger amount of business has been done on this line during the past half year than at any other period, the receipts being £14,000 more than the corresponding period of 1849; but, whether from bad management or otherwise, the working expenses have increased in so much greater proportion than the receipts that only the small dividend above alluded to can be safely declared. It is suspected that many of the lines will be found, when the reckoning day comes, to be in a somewhat similar position, and until this is known it cannot be expected that either *bona fide* buyers or speculators will be disposed to invest. Compared with the state of the market at our last writing, present prices show a decline in Brightons of £2 per cent.; Leeds and Bradfords, £2; London and South Westerns, £1 10s.; Great Westerns, Hull and Selbys, Lancashire and Yorkshires, and Midlands, £1; York and North Midlands, 15s.; London and North Westerns and Caledonians, 10s., &c.

The Corn Market yesterday, on account of the brilliant weather of the past week, was dull, and a decline of 1s. took place before the close of business.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 1/2	Brazil .....	80
Do. Account .....	96 1/2	Equador .....	3 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	97 1/2	Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. ....	57
3 1/2 New .....	99	French 3 per cent. ....	57
Long Annuities .....	8 1/2	Granada .....	12 1/2
Bank Stock .....	—	Mexican Spr. et new .....	30 1/2
India Stock .....	—	Portuguese .....	34
Exchequer Bills—	—	Russian .....	96
June .....	70 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ....	17 1/2
India Bonds .....	89 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	28
		Ditto Passivo .....	4

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 12.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Bruswick Chapel, Great Yarmouth.  
Baptist Chapel, Barnstable.

## BANKRUPT.

LAW, GEORGE WILLIAM (and not Lair, as advertised in last Tuesday's "Gazette"), Portea, auctioneer, July 20, August 17; solicitors, Mr. Ivinney, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Price, Portea, SLIGH, BURROWS WILLCOCKS ARTHUR, Bedford-street, Strand, and Thurock-square, Brompton, printers, July 24, September 3; solicitor, Mr. Gustard, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
GILL, JAMES HENRY, Plumbers'-row, City-road, grocer, July 22, August 23; solicitors, Messrs. Hine and Robinson, Charter-house-square.







**OILS.**—Lard, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 36s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm £85 to £—, bagged £83; South Sea, £34 0s. to £—; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

#### HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, July 13.

	At per load of 36 trusses.	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	50s. to 70s.	52s. to 72s.	50s. to 70s.	
Clover Hay ....	63s. 81s.	65s. 86s.	65s. 90s.	
Straw.....	22s. 30s.	22s. 30s.	22s. 30s.	

#### COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

**SUGAR.**—The favourable result of the public sale in Holland, and the stock on hand in London being less than at this period last year, have strengthened opinion, and there has been an improved demand to-day at a steady advance on all good and fine descriptions. 1,490 hhds. of West India sold, an unusual large quantity. 5,000 bags of Mauritius sold freely in public sale. 6,000 bags Bengal were offered, half withdrawn, the remainder sold steadily. Low qualities of all descriptions have been less saleable than good and fine. Foreign, four or five cargoes of yellow Havannah and Bahia are reported sold afloat at rather improved prices, but the particulars have not been made public. The refined market very firm. Grocery lumps, 49s. to 51s.

**COFFEE.**—The public sales of plantation Ceylon went off steadily at previous rates. 400 bags good ordinary native reported sold at 43s.

**RICE.**—1,800 bags Bengal were offered in public sale, held for full prices, and bought in; middling white 10s. to 10s. 6d.

**INDIGO.**—The sale went off to-day with briskness at a shade advance; 650 chests sold. The sale is expected to finish on Thursday.

**COTTON** continues active; 700 bales sold at full prices.

**TALLOW** has been dull at 34s. 9d.

**TEA.**—The late advance is fully supported, and a fair amount of business done to-day; common Congou 10½d. to 11d., according to quality.

**SUNDRIES.**—Jute bought in at £17 13s. 6d.; Coir yarn sold, £31 10s. to £32 5s.; Palermo shumac bought in, 12s. 6d.; Oporto shumac bought in, 9s. 6d.; Bengal safflower sold, £7 15s. to £8.

In other articles no material alteration.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### TO TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.

**WANTED, an ASSISTANT in the above business.** Apply to J. BARBER, Tea Dealer, &c. Market-place, Nottingham.

#### BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE BROWS, &c.

**OF** the numerous mysteriously-named compounds constantly announced for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Human Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period; whilst

#### ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE,

is still on the increase in public estimation. The unprecedented success of this discovery, either in preserving the Hair in its original strength and beauty, or producing it when deficient, from whatever cause, is universally known and appreciated; and is recorded by testimonials most numerous in themselves, and certified by the highest authorities. It has already obtained the patronage of Royalty, not only as regards our own Court, but those of the whole of Europe. From its exquisite purity and delicacy, it is admirably adapted for the hair of children, even of the most tender age, and is in constant use in the Royal Nursery, and by the families of the Aristocracy. It is alike suited for either sex; and whether employed to check Greyness, embellish the tresses of female beauty, or to add to the attractions of the other sex, will be found an indispensable auxiliary to the toilet, both for ladies and gentlemen. Will be forwarded (free) with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 Postage Stamps.

#### AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS AND OPINIONS.

Miss Young, Truro, writes:—"It has quite restored my hair, which I had lost for years, notwithstanding I had tried the many ludicrously-styled messes of the day."

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"I am happy to say after everything else failed, yours had the desired effect; the greyness is quite checked."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy, greasy compounds now sold under various mysterious titles and pretences; which I have at different times analyzed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED, or COLOURED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, so many impositions afoot, that persons reluctantly place confidence where it may be justly bestowed."

For the NURSERY it is indispensable as forming in infancy the basis of a good head of hair.

#### DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

#### RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

**DR. DEGRANGE'S REMEDY** has been entirely successful in curing many thousands of cases of single and double Ruptures, of every variety; and has long been recognised by the whole of the medical profession as the only remedy ever discovered for this alarming complaint. All sufferers are earnestly invited to write or pay Dr. D. a visit, as in every case he guarantees a cure by his peculiar mode of treatment. The remedy is equally applicable to male or female of any age, and is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.; and will, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, be sent free on receipt of 5s. in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Bloomsbury Office.

Upwards of 500 trusses, which may be seen, have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps.

Address, Eustace Degrange, 13, High-street, Bloomsbury, London. At home daily, Sunday excepted.

**CAUTION.**—Sufferers are earnestly cautioned against various youthful quacks, who dishonestly counterfeit this remedy and announcement, forge testimonials, place Dr. before their names, which are assumed, make assertions the most extravagant and absurd, and have recourse to the basest practices to victimize the public.

#### RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

"According to promise, I write to say the Hernia is quite cured."—J. Tarrant, Oxford.

"A fair time has elapsed since I used your remedy, and moreover I have been examined by a surgeon, who declares it is quite cured."—Mr. Potts, Bath.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, and thank you for your kind attention. Your remedy has cured my rupture."—Mrs. Farren, Woburn.

N.B.—Dr. Degrange wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his mode of treating Ruptures is known only by himself, and that his remedy can only be procured direct from the Establishment, as above.

### INDISPENSABLES.

**BORWICK'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER**, with Directions improved by the QUEEN'S PRIVATE BAKER, and under the especial patronage of the Lords of the Admiralty, for making light and wholesome Bread, Norfolk Dumplings, &c. without Yeast, and Puddings without Eggs; and if Dripping or Lard be used in Pastry, the Powder removes all unpleasant taste from it. It will keep any length of time. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. packets, and 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. canisters.

#### A FEW OF THE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED IN ITS FAVOUR.

Dear Sir,—After giving your Baking Powder a fair trial, I beg to inform you that I find it a most excellent and useful invention, and I should say especially so in those parts of the country where yeast is difficult to obtain, and particularly on board ship, &c. &c. In your Directions for Use, I should advise, &c. &c. (See Directions on Packets.)

Remaining very sincerely yours,

C. DOLL, Private Baker to her Majesty.

From W. GLASS, Esq., Analytical Chemist to Sir W. BURNETT, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Director-General of the Medical Department of her Majesty's Navy.

Dated April 19, 1849.

Sir,—For your satisfaction I have analyzed it (Borwick's German Baking Powder), and find its composition to be, &c.—These ingredients are of the purest quality, and well dried. The proportions have been carefully adjusted and mixed. The Mixture forms a beautiful farinaceous powder, well qualified for raising bread, it is very portable, and as easily kept dry as Arrow-root or Starch, which it resembles in appearance. In my opinion its presence in bread will be decidedly beneficial, &c. &c.

Two Hundred Canisters form part of the stores of her Majesty's ship "Resolute," in search of Sir J. Franklin. The Proprietors having had numerous complaints of very inferior articles, with Wrappers and Directions copied from their own, being palmed upon the Public as

#### BORWICK'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

Have found it necessary, to prevent such imposition, to have their signature,

#### BORWICK AND PRIESTLEY,

On each Wrapper,

Purchasers will therefore be careful in observing this particular, as all Baking Powders without this Signature are Spurious Imitations, and have never been used in the Queen's Household, or received the sanction of the Admiralty.

#### QUEEN'S OWN CUSTARD POWDER,

For making Delicious Custards in one minute, without Eggs or Cream. In 2d. packets.

#### ROTHWELL'S PATENT FIRE-LIGHTERS AND REVIVERS.

Six Cakes for 1d., each of which will light a Fire without either paper or wood. One cake, with the addition of a few cinders, will boil a tea-kettle, and save the trouble and expense of making a fire in summer.

#### BORWICK'S MAGIC FURNITURE PASTE, AND FRENCH POLISH REVIVER,

For imparting a rich transparent polish to Furniture, with half the usual trouble. In 1d. and 2d. pots.

#### HUDSON'S REAL ROYAL WASHING POWDER,

(Used in the Queen's Laundry) supersedes soda, lime-waters, and other pernicious ingredients too generally used in washing, and is acknowledged, by parties of the highest authority, to enable families to complete a wash in a shorter period of time than any other article ever offered to the public. As no rubbing is required unless the clothes are extremely dirty, a wash can be finished in an incredibly short time. In 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. packets.

#### HUDSON'S SOLUBLE BLUE.

The best article extant for Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, and Fronts; also for Cambrics, Linens, and Lace generally, to which it imparts a colour not to be obtained by any other means. In 1d. and 2d. packets.

#### BORWICK'S BRILLIANT BRASS POLISH,

For cleaning and polishing window-plates, coach and harness decorations, and all kinds of polished utensils. In 2d. pots.

#### THE LADIES' SANITARY SAND TABLETS,

For cleansing, whitening, and beautifying the hands. In 1d. and 2d. tablets.

Wholesale of BORWICK AND PRIESTLEY, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Drysalers, 24 and 25, London-wall, London, and all wholesale Druggists and Grocers in the Kingdom; retail of all respectable Grocers and Oilmen everywhere; or it may be ordered through any Bookseller and enclosed in his periodical parcels, from any of the publishing houses in London.

#### COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

#### PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

Which gives Relief on the First Application.

**PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND (CORN PLASTER)** is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant complaints.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly 1,000 private letters from the Gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

**CAUTION.**—Observe! Unprincipled Medicine Vendors supply spurious articles for these; but be sure to have none but Paul's Every Man's Friend, prepared by John Fox. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp.

Prepared only by John Fox, in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. each; or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

A 2s. 9d. Box cures the most obdurate Corns.

#### ASK FOR PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

#### AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE PILES.

#### ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT,

For the Cure of FISTULE and PILES, surpasses every other known remedy in existence, giving the sufferer instant relief on the first application, and seldom fails performing a perfect cure. So great is the repute this Ointment has acquired as an outward application for the Piles, that it is now used by the more enlightened and unprejudiced part of the Medical Profession. Sufferers from the Piles will not regret giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

Sold in covered Pots at 4s. 6d., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use.

Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment."

The public are requested to be on their guard against noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe, that none can be genuine unless the name of C. KING is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the Proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists, and Dealers in Patent Medicines:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Newberry, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow-churchyard; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Kade, 59, Goswell-street; Prout, 239, Strand; Hanney and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London, and in every market town throughout the United Kingdom.

#### DEAFNESS AND SINGING IN THE EARS INSTANTLY CURED WITHOUT PAIN OR OPERATION.

**THE applications of Dr. Pearson's wonderful** discovered remedy in all cases of Deafness enables sufferers of either sex, even an infant or most aged persons, to hear a watch tick at arm's length and general conversation, although having been afflicted with deafness for 30 or 40 years, without the use of any instrument, or possibility of causing pain or danger to a child, many of whom born deaf, with persons of all ages whose cases had been, by the old treatment, pronounced incurable, after the use of this new discovery have had their hearing perfectly restored.

Dr. CHARLES PEARSON, Consulting Surgeon to the Ear Infirmary for the cure of Deafness, begs to offer this valuable remedy to the public from benevolence rather than gain, and will forward it to any part FREE on receipt of a letter enclosing 5s. 6d. in postage stamps or money order, to Charles Pearson, M.D., 44, Sand Pit, Birmingham. Dr. Pearson daily applies his new remedy, and has cured thousands of most inveterate cases at the Ear Infirmary and in Private Practice, in the presence of the most eminent of the Faculty, who have been utterly astonished at the cures effected.

#### DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIOUS HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?

**THE** Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon Miss Ellen Graham's NIOUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling out, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by MISS ELLEN GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness well known to be so injurious to it.

#### AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"My hair is restored, thanks to your very valuable Nioukrene."—Miss Mame, Kennington.

"I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impositions; your Nioukrene has produced the effect beautifully."—Mr. James, St. Alban's.

For the Nursery it is invaluable, its Balsamic Properties being admirably adapted to Infant's Hair.

#### WHY NOT WALK WITH EASE?

Soft and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured, by Miss Graham's PLOMBINE, in three days. It is sent free for Thirteen Postage Stamps.

"It cured my corns like magic."—Mr. Johns, Hounslow.

"My bunion has not appeared since."—Mrs. Sims, Truro.

#### RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

**DR. HENRY GUTHREY'S** extraordinary success in the treatment of upwards of 27,000 cases of single & double ruptures is without a parallel in the history of medicine. In every case, however bad or long standing, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is quite easy, and perfectly painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement whatever; is free from danger, and applicable to male and female of any age.

Sent (post free) with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s., by Post-office or cash, by Dr. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Hundreds of Testimonials and Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. Guthrey will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage-stamps for the reply. In every case a cure is guaranteed. At home for consultation daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8 o'clock. (The Sabbath excepted.)

Inquiry will prove the fact that Dr. GUTHREY'S remedy is the only one ever discovered for this distressing complaint, and its general adoption by the medical profession and the public hospitals is a sufficient guarantee of its entire efficacy. Dr. G. takes this opportunity of thanking many of his patients who have lately forwarded him such flattering testimonials of cures by his remedy.

#### RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

**THE CRUEL IMPOSITIONS** upon the unwary by a gang of youthful self-styled doctors, some of whom, for obvious reasons, assume foreign names, and others the names of eminent English practitioners, forge testimonials, make the most absurd statements, and have recourse to other practices equally base, such for instance, as advertising under the name of a female, and professing to tell the character of persons from their writing; and, what is equally ridiculous, promising to produce Whiskers, Hair, &c., in a few weeks, should induce those afflicted with Rupture to use great judgment as to whom they apply to for aid.

Testimonials from numbers of the Faculty and patients who have been cured of Rupture, establish the efficacy of DR. DE ROOS' REMEDY in every case hitherto tried.

It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, applicable to both sexes, and all ages.

Sent free with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post Office Order, payable at the Holborn Office.

A great number of Trusses may be seen, which were left behind by persons cured as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

N.B.—Letters of inquiry should contain Two Postage Stamps.

ADDRESS!—WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At home for consultation daily from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8.—The Sabbath excepted.



DELIVERED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND.

## TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

### TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

**THIS ESTABLISHMENT** was commenced in the year 1830. Its successful progress during Twenty Years has gratified our anticipations. The patronage of the public has elevated its position to one of the largest in the Trade.

Our main object has been, and still is, to supply the public on **TRADE TERMS**. Great and assuming as such an undertaking appears to be, it is obvious that to do business on a Wholesale Scale, it is necessary to have wholesale appliances. In conformity with these ideas, our locality was chosen in a bye thoroughfare, where space and accommodation are sufficient to carry on trade to any extent, but without those needless and enormous expenses inseparably attached to retail shops in prominent situations, whereby an extravagant profit is rendered necessary. Hence it will be seen that we are in a position to supply the public on the best and most economical terms, in fact, to supply at first hand, by which all intermediate profits are saved.

The immense variety of **TEAS** now imported into this country demands the most scrutinizing attention. In this we have considerable advantages, as from the extent of our trade we are enabled to employ a qualified and experienced person, whose sole duty is that of carefully selecting, testing, and appropriating Teas for consumption.

The following are our present quotations:—

#### BLACK TEA.

	s. d.
Common Tea (The duty on all being 2s. 2d., renders comment on the quality of this Tea unnecessary.)	2 8
Second Congo Tea (A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)	3 0
Strong Congo Tea (A Tea very much approved of.)	3 4
Fine Souchong Tea (Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)	3 8
Fine Pekoe Souchong (This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)	4 0
Finest Pekoe Souchong (This is a high-class Tea.)	4 4
Finest Lapsang Souchong (This is a rare Tea, very scarce, of an extraordinary flavour.)	5 0

#### GREEN TEA.

	s. d.
Common Green	3 0
Young Hyson (This will mix with the 2s. Black.)	3 4
Fine Young Hyson (We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black.)	3 8
Superior Young Hyson	4 0
Fine Hyson	4 0
Gunpowder Tea	4 4
The Finest Young Hyson (This is fit for any use.)	5 0
Fine Shot Gunpowder	6 0
The Finest Gunpowder Imported	7 0

#### COFFEES.

The Coffee market is very uncertain, prices hanging daily. We quote the present prices:—

	s. d.
Fine Ceylon Coffee	1 0
Fine Plantation (recommended)	1 2
Finest Java Coffee (superior Coffee)	1 4
Finest Cuba Coffee (strongly recommended)	1 6
Finest Mocha Coffee	1 8

Much discussion having recently taken place in Parliament relative to **CHICORY**, we are induced to keep the best imported on sale, at 8d. per lb., for those who prefer its admixture.

Having briefly alluded to the principle on which we conduct our business, we respectfully solicit the attention of Hotel-keepers, Schools, and all large Establishments, who will derive considerable advantages from these arrangements.

**NOTE.**—Teas are delivered CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds; but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied by Tea.

Returning our best thanks for past favours, we refer to our system of business as a satisfactory inducement for your further patronage and recommendation.

**MANSSELL, HORNE, AND CO.**

2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

Agents are appointed in every Town and Village in England. Respectable parties must give references.

## PURCHASERS OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

**WILL** be best supplied when the interest of the Customer is most considered. Such is the case at the Establishment of **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, LUDGATE-HILL. None but Goods of the most improved manufacture are sold by them, and then at the lowest scale of prices. They have adopted a system of business by which the purchaser may limit his outlay at his own discretion, and be sure of the quality and value of his material. He, in fact, first buys his cloth at a given price per yard (which is marked in plain figures upon every piece), in sufficient quantity for the article of dress required, and is then charged a fixed and reasonable price for the making-up.

The Ready-made Stock for the present Season embraces everything that capital and skill can command.

Saxony Dress Coats, 18s. 6d. to 30s.  
 33s. to 45s.  
 " Frock Coats, 2s. extra.  
 " Llama Cloth Paletots, sleeves, &c., lined with silk, 4s. (this coat can be worn either as a Frock or Over-coat.)

Alpaca Coats, 7s. to 12s.  
 Cashmere, 14s. 30s.  
 The Oxonian Coat, any Colour, 16s. 6d. to 30s.  
 Trowsers, 8s. 6d. to 16s.  
 Quilling Vests, 3s.  
 " " Alpaca, 5s.

Patterns, Table of Prices, Plate of Fashions, Guide to Self-measurement, by means of which any gentleman can forward his own orders; and schedules for the information of those requiring Naval, Military, or Emigrants' Outfits, are sent to all parts of the kingdom, free of postage.

**SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, two doors from the Old Bailey.

## CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., of Sterling Quality, at Moderate Prices:—

Splendid Brussels Carpets, from 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s. 6d. per yard.

Elegant patent Tapestry ditto, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.

All Wool Bed-room Carpets, 1s. 6d., 2s., to 3s. 6d. per yard.

Elegant Damasks in every shade of colour, 7d. to 12d. per yard.

Mahogany four-post Bedstead, with handsome Cornice and Rods, French polished, with rings, 34 guineas.

Solid Rosewood drawing-room Chairs, all hair, 16s. 6d. to 30s.

Dining-room Chairs, warranted all hair, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

Ditto, covered with Morocco, all hair stuffing, 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

Easy Chairs, in every style, 30s., 40s., to 50s.

Mahogany Wash-stand, marble top, 21 12s. 6d.

Japanned ditto, 4s. 6d.

Chamber Chairs, 1s. 6d.

Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, 3s. 6d. per foot.

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Dromana, Capoulin, County Waterford.  
 February 15, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
 "STUART DE DECLES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.

"Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c.  
 "PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa Terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, Dear Sir, most respectfully,  
 "THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, County Cork,  
 August 22, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica.  
 "ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these dilapidations have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 85, by two years' use of your delicious Revalenta Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,  
 "WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Wimlow, Bucks, January 23, 1849.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders.  
 "Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.  
 "Most faithfully yours,  
 "WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Baywater, London,  
 November 28, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."  
 "50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica.  
 "A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

"—For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, short, tight, and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,  
 "Rev. THOMAS MINSTER."

"Of Farnley Tye, Yorkshire."

"12, Patrick-street, Cork, Aug. 4th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.  
 "WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.  
 "THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1848.

"All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. In now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c.  
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